Two Parts
10 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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## 100 MINERS ENTOMBED

### Twin Shaft, Pittston, Caves In and Few Escape.

### RESCUERS WORK IN VAIN

### Three Men Saved, but Little Hope for the Others.

### FRENZIED CITY AT PIT'S MOUTH

**Startled from Slumber to Hopeless Activity by an Explosion in the Early Morning.**

**BOSSES ARE AMONG THE MISSING**

**All the Workmen Available Were Trying to Brace Up a Section That Was Considered Dangerous.**

PITTSTON, Penn., June 28.—Over 100 men and boys were buried alive at 3 o'clock this morning, when an explosion caused the caving in of the lower vein of the Twin Shaft Mine, at Pittston Junction.

Every boss in the employ of the owners, and nearly every company Captain, are entombed, and it is impossible even to say accurately the number of the victims. Hundreds of men have been working in the shaft all day, but no sign has come from the buried miners, and there is little hope that any of them are alive.

**List of the Missing.**

A partial list of the missing follows:

BARRETT, THOMAS, miner, single.
BURKE, MICHAEL, miner, single.
BURKE, JAMES, laborer, single.
CANDANISH, JOHN, single.
CARDON, THOMAS, assistant fire boss, married.
CONNELL, MICHAEL, footman, single.
COSTELLO, PATRICK, miner, single.
DAILY, JAMES, footman, single.
DELANEY, EDWARD, married, four children.
DERRIG, TIMOTHY, laborer, single.
DUEWIG, THOMAS, laborer, single.
FORD, MICHAEL, miner, single.
GAFFNEY, JOHN, single.
GAFFNEY, THOMAS, married.
GAUGHAN, M., footman, single.
GAVIN, DANIEL, miner, single.
GILBRIDE, MARTIN, laborer, single.
GILL, JOHN, married, two children.
GOLDEN, JAMES, married, two children.
GORDON, ANTHONY, footman, single.
HART, JOHN, footman, single.
HART, J. W., married, three children.
HASTON, ROBERT, master mechanic, single.
HOISTRICH, JOHN, married, three children.
HUGHES, EDWARD, married, two children.
HUGHES, MICHAEL, night fire boss, married, one child.
JOYCE, PETER, laborer, single.
KANE, ANTHONY, driver boss, single.
KEHOE, FRANK, single.
KEHOE, JOHN, married, six children.
KELLY, PETER, laborer, single.
KILDEA, EDWARD, married, two children.
LANGMAN, M. J., Mine Superintendent and Mayor pro tem., of Pittston, married, leaves a wife and ten children.
LEE, OWEN, door boy.
LYNETT, M. F., line foreman, married, seven children.
MARTIN, PETER, laborer, single.
MASCOVITZ, SIMON, married, two children.
McCORMICK, ALEXANDER, fire boss; married, ten children.
McDONALD, JAMES, married, two children.
McGUIRE, CONDY, track layer; married, four children.
MURPHY, THOMAS, driver boss; widower.
OBERILE, JOHN, assistant fire boss; two children.
OBERILE, JOHN, laborer, single.
O'BRIEN, T. F., married, no children.
O'MALLEY, DOMINICK, miner, single.
RUANE, PATRICK, married; seven children.
SAVASKI, PETER, married; five children.
SILVESTER, JOHN, married; three children.
SLOWMASKI, ANDREW, married; two children.
TENPENNY, THOMAS, assistant fire boss, married; three children.
TOLLASKI, ANTHONY, married; one child.
WALLA, JAMES, married; eight children.
WARD, DANIEL, machinist, married; two children.
ZURINGO, JOSEPH, married; five children.

Three severe shocks, similar to those of an earthquake, threw the city from slumber into frenzied activity, for in the mining region, when the earth rumbles, the future always brings death and weeping.

Whistles all about the town shrieked the alarm, fire and church bells tolled, and men dashed through the streets shouting the news of disaster and calling their fellows to the rescue.

**At the Mouth of the Pit.**

The entire population made for the Twin Shaft Mine. Wailing women crowded through the ranks of eager but helpless men at the pit's mouth, and children, scarce understanding the doom of their dearest, cried and shrieked about the outskirts of the throng.

Shouted orders impossible of accomplishment mingled with the noisy demanding and grieving of the foreigners whose friends and relatives were in the accidental grave. There was no knowledge of the nature of the disaster; there were no managing brains in the shouting, struggling, anxious crowd, and so the work of rescue could not be started with intelligence.

Smoke in great volumes rolled up from the mouth of the pit, driving soot before it and scattering it over the frenzied mob.

The minutes dragged along, and then there was a feeble tinkling of the bell near the engine. One man, at least, was alive, and the crowd gave a shout of joy and hope.

**News from the Grave.**

The engineer turned on steam, and soon the carriage was up. Lying on its bottom was John Gill, bruised, bleeding, and unconscious. The force of the explosion had hurled him against a wall, but it had left in his battered body just strength enough to crawl to the carriage, tumble in, and signal for the hoist.

Eager, tender hands cared for him and restored him to consciousness—the only messenger from what all knew was a pit of death. About 100 men, Gill said, were in the mine. A few of them, he gasped, were running for the carriage when he was taken to the surface.

The carriage was dropped again, and it soon returned with John Riker, a runner boy; Jacob Adam and Frank H. Sheridan, company men. From them the story of the explosion was learned.

The officials discovered several days ago that the rock between the fifth and sixth veins had commenced "working," and to prevent continuation the full complement of day men and such others as could be pressed into service from off the streets were kept at work all day Saturday and Saturday night pillaring and propping the sixth vein so as to insure the safety of the workmen who were to go to work Monday.

The regular night force was working Saturday night at a point about 3,000 feet from the shaft, at the foot of No. 3 plane, at a point under what is known as the flats, a little east of the Coxton Railroad yards. The force was under the supervision of Superintendent Langan and his assistant, Michael Lynott.

Orders had been given that about midnight as many men as possible should be sent down to assist in this dangerous work, as constant cracking and splintering of the roof gave indication that the possibilities of danger were most strongly founded.

**Crushed or Imprisoned.**

In accordance with this order, between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning about thirty additional workmen went into the shaft. The new force of men enlisted in the work was placed at a point beyond that of the night hands, and the three workmen who escaped say that a hundred or more of their fellows were either crushed to death or imprisoned.

It was found, to the consternation of the few workmen present on the surface, that all the mine foremen, Superintendents, and bosses who had gone to supervise the work were also with those who are imprisoned. This gave the work of relief no systematic head, but rescuers, providing themselves with safety lamps, hurried into the mine carriage, and were lowered a thousand feet to the mission of relief. They were John Doyle, John Daily, Charles McDonald, and James Tenyon.

After a half hour they returned, discouraged, with the story that the cave-in had become more extensive, and that no news had been secured of the unfortunate men. With no delay, however, they again went to the foot of the shaft, with other men and again made heroic efforts to get what information they could, but again they came back baffled and discouraged.

A third time, with renewed vigor and still more helpers, they went into the pit and tried to reach by a circuitous route the unfortunate prisoners. After a journey of nearly a thousand feet they met obstructions innumerable, brattice work, pillars, air conduits, doors, cars, and top rock having been piled promiscuously so as to interfere with all efforts that could be made by any human being.

Then, to add to the trouble, gas had accumulated so densely as to endanger their lives and make foolhardy all efforts to reach anywhere near the imprisoned miners.

**The Mine Still Caving.**

General Manager John B. Law, who has been for several days on a bed of sickness, made his appearance at the shaft, and directed the attempts at rescue. Messengers hurried about calling to the shaft all of the company's workmen. It was learned that the mine was still caving, and carriage after carriage of props were sent to the bottom, under charge of Foreman Eagan of the Phoenix Mine and Messrs. Maloney of the Raven Shaft and McMillan of the Barnum Shaft. Much progress was made in this work, and soon the danger was averted, and at least fifty men were pushing their way to the foot of No. 3 plane, the scene of the cave-in.

For encouragement of those who feared the explosion had ended the life of everything in the mine, word was sent up that mules had been found uninjured. The fact that these mules were alive and unscratched left the impression that the explosive sounds heard were due to no gas explosion, but only to the rush of air created by the sudden caving of the shaft.

The opinion that a gas explosion had occurred was later in the afternoon expressed emphatically by General Manager Law, and this shattered the hopes raised by the story of the unharmed mules.

Mine Inspector McDonald went this evening to the foot of the shaft, and made a most thorough investigation. He quickly became satisfied that no rescue could then be made, and in his report, only confirmed the stories of his predecessors.

To the encouragement of all, the fan house had suffered no injury. So far as travel was possible, the air currents were perfect. This fact gave hope to those in control that perhaps a sufficient volume of air could be forced to the rear of the cave-in by sending it in a roundabout way. This apparently was one of the successful efforts of the day.

A consultation was held this afternoon of the leading Superintendents of Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys. Those present were Messrs. Simpson, Watkins, and Bryden of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, E. L. Fuller of the Old Forge Company, Mr. Connell of the Connell Coal Company, Charles Aikman, Richard Mainwaring, and Superintendent Crawford of the Babylon Coal Company, W. D. Owens and W. G. Thomas of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and William Abbott of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Reports were made by experienced foremen who had made the rescuing trips, and the work done was most fully indorsed and commended, and in the opinion of the experts, nothing more skillful could have been accomplished. The fear was expressed that possibly the Susquehanna River near by the cave was running into the mine. This, however, was entirely supposition.

**Bosses in the Pit.**

The pump in this locality is under the cave, and its work is entirely prevented. At the meeting the possible number imprisoned was mentioned, but this question is wholly a problem, as the entire force of bosses and nearly all the company men, in fact, all from whom this information could be derived, are in the pit.

A force of sixty men from neighboring coal collieries went into the shaft at midnight to aid the rescuing party until they are relieved to-morrow morning. The one or two mine officials who are left of the

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## KILLED BY A POLICEMAN

**THOMAS THORNTON SHOT WHILE RESISTING ARREST.**

**The Victim and His Brother John Had Been Identified as Two Men Who Has Assaulted and Attempted to Rob Charles Melander in West Twenty-fifth Street—Thornton Was a Brother of the Song Writer and Had an Unenviable Record.**

Thomas Thornton, brother of James Thornton, the well-known variety actor and song writer, was shot and instantly killed by Policeman William J. Allingham at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning while resisting arrest. John Thornton, another brother, was arrested at the same time, charged with assault and robbery by Charles Melander, a cabinetmaker, of 151 West Twenty-fifth Street. Agnes Thornton, wife of the man who was killed, was also arrested, charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct.

Melander said he was going home about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and when in front of 242 West Twenty-fifth Street he was assaulted. One of the men struck him in the head and face and knocked him down, while the other proceeded to go through his pockets. He shouted for help so loudly that the two men became scared and ran away.

Policeman Allingham said when John was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning:

"I was standing on West Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, when I heard cries for help. I ran up the street in the direction from which the cries came and met two men running away. I ran between them, and, tucking my club under my arm, grabbed each of the fellows and led them back to Melander. As I did so some one across the street shouted: 'They're the men. They just robbed a man.' When I reached Melander I found his nose bleeding and his face swollen. He identified John Thornton as the one who had struck him and Thomas as the one who had attempted to rob him.

"I then told the Thorntons they would have to go to the station. They had gone with me thus far quietly enough, but when I started for the station they showed fight. John, who was on my left, said: 'Tom, do him.' Tom broke away from me and grabbed my night stick. I stepped back, still holding John, and, drawing my revolver, ordered Tom to return the club. He refused and came toward me with the club raised. Fearing he would strike me, I shot at him, intending to hit him in the leg, but, as he was so close to me, the bullet went through his body, and he fell on his face dead. The body was taken to the West Twentieth Street Station, and Policeman McIsaacs, who had come to my assistance, took John Thornton to the station.

"John was very ugly at the station and refused to be searched. We had scarcely locked him up when Mrs. Agnes Thornton came in. She was intoxicated and made a disturbance, but Acting Captain Walsh did not want to arrest her and tried to quiet her. Failing to do so, he ordered her locked up."

Melander corroborated the policeman's story in every particular.

Martin Jansen, thirty-one years old, of 269 Seventh Avenue said he was the man who shouted to the officer from across the street, and he also told the same story.

John Thornton said, when sworn in his own behalf: "I had a day off Saturday, and came over from Long Island, where I work, to see Tom. He was not at home, and I went up to a concert garden at 394 Eighth Avenue. I staid there until 10 o'clock, and then went to the Utah House, corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. I waited there until 2 o'clock, and as Tom did not come I went up Twenty-fifth Street. Part way up the block I saw two men fighting. As I drew over, and saw that one of them was Tom and the other was this complainant. I stopped the fight, and, seeing a policeman coming, I told Tom to run. He started toward Eighth Avenue, when the officer drew his pistol and shot him in the back. Just then I was arrested. There was no robbery, and I had nothing to do with it. The policeman's story is made up to save him."

Magistrate Kudlich, however, decided to hold John Thornton in $5,000 bail.

Mrs. Agnes Thornton was then arraigned, and as the Magistrate wanted to hold her for a witness he committed her to the workhouse on the charge of intoxication. She was seen in her cell and told a different story from that of John Thornton. She said:

"John came over to our house yesterday afternoon, and he and Tom went to meet Jim Thornton, whom they expected would arrive from Boston. They promised to meet me at Lane's saloon, at Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, at 1:30 o'clock. I waited until 2 o'clock, and as they did not come I went out and down Twenty-fifth Street. I saw two men walking slowly. When they reached the middle of the block I saw a policeman running across the street from Eighth Avenue, and going between them seized each of them by the arm.

"Then I recognized them as Tom and John, but not wanting to get into any trouble I watched them. The officer led them back to Eighth Avenue, where they were joined by a third man. They stood talking a minute, when I saw the policeman pull his gun and shoot Tom, who fell on his face. I ran over to him and tried to get him to speak to me, but he was dead."

The body of Thornton was taken to the Morgue, and while Coroner's Physician Weston was making an autopsy Bonnie Thornton, the wife of James, who sings many of her husband's songs, came in. She waited patiently for Dr. Weston to come out, and nonchalantly asked permission to handle the bullet. The doctor got it and placed it in her hand.

"How did it kill him?" she asked,

"It went right through the heart, struck the spinal column, and was deflected to the right side, where it was cut out," replied the doctor.

"There is a dent on the face of it," she said.

"That was caused by striking the spinal column," was the reply.

"How horrible!" said Mrs. Thornton, and fumbling the bullet in her hand she gave a little nervous shudder and went out. The autopsy proved that John Thornton's statement that his brother was shot in the back while running away was false.

Policeman Allingham was appointed to the force in March of this year. He is twenty-five years of age, unmarried, and lives at 95 Greenwich Avenue. He is above the average height, strong and well built, and during his short service has made an excellent record.

Magistrate Kudlich said he would not hold Allingham, as the evidence showed that the shooting had been done in the discharge of his duty. Allingham felt very sorry to think that he had killed Thornton, and with difficulty restrained the tears while telling his story. Later yesterday he was taken before Coroner Dobbs, who paroled him in the custody of Acting Captain Walsh until the inquest, which will be held Thursday.

"Tom" Thornton was well known to the police. He had been arrested several times for intoxication and three times on charges of assault preferred by his wife. The last time was in June, 1895, and when his case came up before the Justices of Special Sessions it was made a test to decide the legality of the act ousting the old Justices and seating the new Magistrates. On the day the change was made Justices Hogan, Ryan, and Feitner were refused admission to the Court of Special Sessions, so they held court in the corridor and committed Thornton to the workhouse. Warden Fallon, however, refused to receive him.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court recently decided that the old Justices had no right to act, as they had been superseded by the Magistrates.

About two weeks ago Thornton was concerned in a stabbing affray, during which a negro was very seriously hurt.

## USE OF COMPRESSED AIR.

**Mr. Ryan Says Metropolitan Traction Directors Are Not Divided.**

A story was published yesterday in a newspaper to the effect that there was a division of opinion among the Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company as to the advisability of substituting compressed air as a motive power in place of electricity and cable on the company's system. One of the considerations which was said to move the conservative members of the Directorate was a lawsuit which would be instituted as soon as the company attempted to operate or even experiment with a compressed-air car. The story was that the traction company had arranged to put a Hoadley motor on the Lenox Avenue line on July 1, and that the owners of the Hardie motor, which is soon to be operated on the Third Avenue line, would bring suit against the Hoadley Motor Company for infringement of patent and against the Metropolitan Traction Company to enjoin it from operating the motor.

The conservative Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company were represented as believing that the underground trolley system should be extended to all but the company's cable lines. It was said that they were timid as to the practicability of the compressed-air motors. To equip the roads for the new cars, it was said, would require the laying of heavier tracks than are now used and the piping of the entire system with expensive pipes to convey the compressed air to the cars.

Thomas F. Ryan, a Director and one of the principal owners of the Metropolitan Traction Company, said last night that the published story was a misstatement of facts.

"No Director," he declared, "has changed his mind about the compressed-air experiment we are making. There is no division in the board regarding the underground trolley. We are of one mind about that. Who is giving out these stories for publication? I don't know who can be interested in doing so. The people in the electrical business will suffer most if compressed air proves a success. It will be the end of their street-car business, and it would interfere with contracts for building conduits for cables and electricity. There are no dissensions in the traction board. We don't have them."

## COMPLAINTS AGAINST TROLLEYS.

**Police Report 600 Violations of Ordinances in a Week.**

The Brooklyn police had an easy time yesterday keeping watch of the trolley cars to prevent their being overcrowded. This was due to the weather, which kept persons from going to Coney Island. The police, as far as could be ascertained last night, made no discovery of the new rule being violated.

"Why," said one of the conductors, "I have not had enough passengers to fill a car on any of my five trips to-day. If it had been a fine day the police would have found their hands full. It is not so much the fault of the companies as it is of the people who use the cars. I frequently tell them that the car is crowded, but the people, or, at least, some of them, are bound to get on, even if they have to hang by the rail. It is dangerous for them to do so, but I cannot put them off, and I always tell them before I collect their fares that the company is not responsible in case of an accident."

Inspector Brennan last night said the police were on duty as called for by the Police Commissioner, but the cars had not been overcrowded, on account of the weather.

Detective Reynolds, who is in charge of the detective squad, said his men had made reports for the week from Friday, June 19, to Friday, June 26, and that during that time they had found no less than 600 violations of the ordinances in regard to the trolley cars. These violations were running at too great speed, overcrowding, standing on the front platforms, bell straps hanging down, interfering with the passengers, and other violations.

The reports of the detectives and the police about violations by carrying too many passengers will be made to-day to Superintendent McKelvey.

## CALLS IT A CONSPIRACY.

**A Theatre Ticket Speculator Wants His Rights Defined.**

Arthur Hammerstein, son of Oscar Hammerstein, proprietor of the Olympia Theatre, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of conspiracy. He was arrested on complaint of Richard F. Murray of 511 East Eighty-third Street, a ticket speculator, doing business in front of the Olympia. The complainant was about to sell four tickets when young Hammerstein is alleged to have rushed up and told Murray that the tickets would not be honored. Then Murray called on Policeman A. Neilson, who is detailed to the Olympia, to arrest Hammerstein for conspiring to injure his business. Hammerstein was taken to the Forty-seventh Street Station House, but was immediately released on bail. He was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of violating Sub-section 6 of Section 168 of the Penal Code, which refers to interference with the licensed rights of a man.

Oscar Hammerstein appeared for his son. He said that, while the ticket speculator had a license from the Board of Aldermen, he questioned the right of the board to issue licenses that permitted speculators to stand in front of his place and interfere with the rights of theatregoers. He said that he should honor no tickets bought from speculators, but would refund the regular price of the ticket. He wanted the question decided by the courts.

Magistrate Wentworth dismissed the complaint and advised Murray to come to court with an attorney and present his case in legal form.

## NAVAL BERTH IN GREAT DEMAND.

**Two Commodores Who Want to Succeed Beardslee in the Pacific.**

WASHINGTON, June 28.—One of the most agreeable sea billets is that of Commander in Chief of the Pacific station, where Admiral Beardslee is on duty. The Admiral's two years' tour of duty on the station will have expired in August, and he has asked for another year's duty in command of the fleet. This is likely to be refused, owing to the large number of officers who are anxious for sea duty, and who are entitled to some such command by virtue of their rank and service ashore.

An officer of the grade of Commodore who is detailed to such duty has the temporary rank of Rear Admiral, enjoys the luxury of a flagship, and has certain distinctions which naturally attach to the office.

Among those who want the place are Commodore J. A. Howell of the League Island Navy Yard and Commodore George Dewey. Both are well-known and capable officers. Howell is especially anxious for sea duty. He has been on shore for some time, having been in command of the Washington Navy Yard previous to his detail to Philadelphia. He was formerly in charge of the ordnance shops in this city. Dewey was formerly Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, where he succeeded Schley, the Arctic navigator. He is at present head of the Board of Inspection.

While Howell is the senior of Dewey, the latter has not been to sea since 1888. Howell completed his last cruise in 1890.

**Locked the Safe After Robbing It.**

The police of Hoboken had not succeeded up to a late hour last night in solving the mysterious robbery of the Hamburg-American Line's safe Saturday afternoon. The money taken from the safe was nearly $5,000. There were $3,000 in ten-dollar notes; $1,100 in one-dollar notes, $260 in silver fifty and twenty-five cent pieces, and several hundred dollars in dimes and foreign pieces. As August Peters, the Treasurer, locked the safe when he placed the money in it, and Clerk Kellers found it locked when he went to take the money out, the police believe there is a reasonable certainty that whoever committed the robbery must have known the combination and had a duplicate key.

## CAN THE SOUTH AFFORD IT

**CONTROLLER ECKELS DISCUSSES HER POSITION AS TO SILVER.**

**Plain Statement of the Distress That the People of One of the Most Flourishing Sections of the Country Are Bringing on Themselves by Their Senseless Attachment to the Sixteen-to-One Free-Coinage Notion—Facts Worth Attention.**

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Controller Eckels, who has started for Chicago in order to be early on the ground with his influence for sound money, has given the Southern Democrats a nut to crack. Before he departed he discussed the question of the shortsightedness of the Southerners in their demand for a financial policy so much at variance with their best interests. Referring to the efforts of Eastern Democrats to secure for the South complete political freedom, Mr. Eckels said:

"In the efforts to advance Southern prosperity the people of no State have been as liberal, as interested, and more unselfish than those of New-York. The result of all this has been that until the present crisis the proudest boast of the Southern citizen has been of his new and great prosperity, and the phrase 'The New South' has been the expression of it.

"Within the borders of the Southern States there were no strikes and but few bank and commercial failures in 1893 and 1894, and the prosperity which had all sprung up since the year 1873, and under the existing gold standard of value, fell off in smaller proportions there than elsewhere.

"And yet, despite these patent facts, the leaders of the Southern Democracy now insist that the fate of Democratic candidates in New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut is a matter of indifference to them, while a complete divorcement from the aid of Eastern capital and energy in developing Southern resources would be welcomed.

"If such a course is followed out to its legitimate ends, it means in a political way at no distant day the annihilation of the Democratic Party in the South, for it can only exist and be protected from Republican encroachment when it has the support of a strong and triumphant Democracy in the North. After the war it amounted to nothing until New-York became thoroughly Democratic under Gov. Tilden, and what then was the case will be repeated.

"In a business way as well, it must needs have the aid of those sections of the country where capital is abundant and seeks investment. It can gain nothing to itself, if it has not the capital, by ruling against those who have idle money which they seek to invest, thus giving benefits to the sections where invested in far greater proportion than to those making the investment.

"Eastern capital has built Southern railroads, thus developing in the South new cities, new mines, new industries. A condition of cordiality ought to be maintained which will invite and not repel. The interest of every section of the country is alike the interest of all; the prosperity of one the prosperity of all; the distress of one the distress of all. The citizen who in a time of depression takes advantage of such condition to preach a gospel of discontent and attempts to array section against section and class against class, injures all alike and but adds to the embarrassment of the situation.

"The silver cause has been made the vehicle for carrying to the forefront all the agitation upon the money and every other question which has vexed the country for the past decade. The ending of it at this time, effectively, would bring to a close these other questions, and the country would return to an era of prosperity.

"To bring about this prosperity there must be investments made. They will not be made during a period of agitation and doubt. The advocates of free coinage of silver have the power to drive away investors, but they have not the power to compel them to invest.

"I am confident that the great mass of the people of the South and West realize all this, even though the active politicians do not, and as a consequence the politicians who are now in the ascendancy are inviting their own overthrow and destruction."

## GOVERNMENT BUREAUS AT ODDS.

**War Department Officials Object to Giving Telegrams as Vouchers.**

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Treasury accounting officers and the War Department officials are again at loggerheads. This time it is over the telegraphic bills of the military service. The accounting officers, through the Auditor for the War Department, insist that with vouchers filed by army officers there shall be presented copies of all the telegrams which are sent on Government business, a requirement which is firmly resisted by the War Department officers. The latter claim that there is no necessity for divulging departmental business, that certain arbitrary and unreasonable rules of the Treasury Department may be observed.

The question which the accounting officers wish cleared up when vouchers are presented is whether the "most direct route" has been used in each instance, and whether other regulations of the Post Office Department have been observed. This information, the War Department people say, they are willing to give in each case, but they object to furnishing copies of telegraphic correspondence when such is not absolutely necessary to settle the financial accounts of the department.

## CHICAGO THIEVES' BOLD METHOD.

**Compel the Cashier of a Store to Hand Over His Receipts.**

CHICAGO, June 28.—The thirteenth of a series of store robberies which have been perpetrated here during the past few weeks was accomplished last evening within a stone's throw of the Harrison Street Police Station.

The method used was similar to those employed in the other twelve cases. Two men entered the shoe store of A. Ruppert, at 106 Harrison Street, about 10 o'clock. Each drew two revolvers and compelled the cashier to empty the cash drawer and hand over the contents. As soon as the robbers got possession of the money they ran out of the store and down an alley.

The day's receipts were in the vault, and only $20 was secured. The description of the men tallies with those who have been systematically robbing stores for the past few weeks. The police have been unable to capture the thieves.

## MAN SAVES A BOY'S LIFE.

**Frank McLees Rescued Young McNally in the Passaic River.**

RUTHERFORD, N. J., June 28.—Frank McLees of the engraving firm of McLees Brothers of New-York last night saved John McNally, eleven years old, from being drowned.

McNally and a number of other boys about his own age, none of whom could swim, were bathing in the Passaic River at Santiago Park. McNally went out beyond the shallow water and sank. Mr. McLees was paddling up the river in a canoe. A lady accompanied him. When he saw McNally's predicament he paddled ashore and then plunged into the river.

He swam to where the lad was struggling in the water and succeeded in grabbing him. Then, with the boy under one arm, he swam ashore. McNally was exhausted and almost unconscious. He was revived and taken home.

## WHEELMAN'S SKULL FRACTURED.

**Bicycle Policeman Brown Has a Hard Chase After a Driver.**

Jacob Lernier, twenty-four years old, of 1,740 Madison Avenue, rode his bicycle for the second time yesterday morning, and when in Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, he ran into William Cleary of 1 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, who was also on a wheel, knocking him down. Cleary's head struck against the curb and his skull was fractured. He was taken to his home unconscious, and Lernier was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

Eugene McCarney, nineteen years old, of 171 Thompson Street, was fined $10 in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for running down James B. Cour, a wheelman, at Sixty-third Street and Western Boulevard, Saturday night. Cour's wheel was smashed and his face was cut.

McCarney, who was driving a horse, tried to escape, but was captured after a hot chase by Policeman Brown of the bicycle squad. In his flight McCarney knocked over three women cyclists. Brown caught up to him, leaped from his wheel, and jumped into McCarney's wagon. McCarney resisted arrest, but was finally overpowered and arrested.

## WIDOW HOFFMAN SENT TO JAIL.

**Texas Woman Guilty of a Unique Violation of the Postal Laws.**

NEW-ORLEANS, June 28.—Mrs. Sophie Hoffman, a widow, of Austin, Texas, is charged with a unique violation of the postal laws. Post Office Inspector Dice arrested her on a complaint of a young man of another State, whom by letter writing she had beguiled into falling in love with her. Photographs were exchanged and marriage agreed upon. Probably unaware that she was violating Section 334 of the postal laws, relative to using the mails for improper purposes, Mrs. Hoffman requested her fiancé to send railroad fare and money for other necessary expenses, so that she might meet him and be married.

The money was sent, and from that moment the widow, the young man alleges, was "as mute as the harp than hung on Tara's wall." The deceived man put the matter in the hands of the Post Office authorities, and Mrs. Hoffman was arrested at Austin by Inspector Woods, and is now in jail.

## WOMEN CORRALLED IN A WAGON.

**Magistrate Kudlich Thinks Such Police Methods Improper.**

Seventeen women were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court for intoxication and disorderly conduct yesterday morning, by Policeman Kammer of the Fifteenth Precinct. Six, whom he said were arrested in Jacobs's saloon, at Bleecker and Thompson Streets, were fined $3 each. The eleven others claimed they were arrested in the streets Saturday night without cause.

Magistrate Kudlich questioned Kammer and he said he had a patrol wagon following him about the precinct, and whenever he saw a drunken woman he arrested her and put her in the wagon.

"You had a patrol wagon, did you?" said Magistrate Kudlich. "Well, I don't approve of such methods. These arrests are peculiar, and if you are not more careful, there will be an exposure soon. These women are discharged."

Kammer said he simply obeyed his Captain's orders.

## FATAL KENTUCKY TORNADO.

**It Struck West Louisville, Killed a Woman, and Fatally Hurt a Man.**

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., June 28.—West Louisville, a little town near here, was struck by a tornado at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The house of C. L. Clark was wrecked, and Miss Pearl Hicks, who was visiting there, was killed. Clark was knocked senseless and will die.

St. Alphonsus's Catholic Church, at St. Joseph, was destroyed. A great many residences and outbuildings were destroyed or badly damaged. St. Joseph's Academy was also destroyed. It is impossible to get a complete list of the injured.

The tornado struck the town not far from the place where it struck in 1890, but did not extend to the business section.

## MRS. REED'S TRIP TO IRELAND.

**She and Her Nine Children Did Not Please Her Aged "Relative."**

WATERBURY, Conn., June 28.—Mrs. Margaret Reed of this city, and her children, who went to Ireland in May, have returned to this city. Sir John Sutcliffe, supposing that Mrs. Reed was his relative, sent her $1,000 to pay her expenses, and requested her to come to live with him in his old age, he being over eighty years old.

Mrs. Reed refuses to tell why she returned, but it is understood that the two were mutually disappointed in each other.

Since Mrs. Reed left here two other Waterbury women have been said to be the relatives of Sir John, and heirs to his estate.

## THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER PLANS.

**He May Go to Gray Gables To-morrow —Cabinet Officers' Summer.**

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Unless something now entirely unforeseen should happen to change his plans, there is every probability of the President's leaving here Tuesday morning for Gray Gables, where he will remain for the Summer, should not the present even tenor of events be disturbed by complications not now expected.

The coming week is likely also to witness a very general departure of Cabinet officials whose presence in Washington is not regarded by them as also absolutely necessary during the period of midsummer heat and stagnation.

**Cholera in Cairo Spreading.**

CAIRO, June 28.—The official cholera statistics show that during the last week there were 1,383 new cases of the disease reported and 1,091 deaths.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—George Stanton and family of Chicago yesterday ate a large quantity of toadstools in mistake for mushrooms, which they gathered in the woods near Crown Point, Ind. One child has died and two others are not expected to live. The father and mother are also in a dangerous condition.

—John J. Wortendyke, formerly of Woodcliff, N. J., who has been wanted by the Bergen County (N. J.) authorities for more than a year for embezzling $402.23 from the Washington Township Building and Loan Association, was arrested yesterday.

—W. F. Hansell, a druggist of Ann Arbor, Mich., is under arrest at Montreal for attempting suicide. The Deputy Sheriff of Ann Arbor is here to take him home to answer charges of forgery and bigamy.

—William Keating of Newark, five years old, was shot accidentally in the left eye last evening my Otto Heck, fourteen years old. The weapon was a Flobert rifle. The injured boy may die.

—James Romkey, a laboring man of New-London, Conn., killed his wife yesterday, and immediately thereafter committed suicide. The pair had not lived happily for some time.

—One man was killed and two were injured fatally in a fire yesterday at Augusta, Ga. The property destroyed was Miller & Co.'s mill on Twiggs Street. Loss, $40,000.

—A thirty-pound snapper was caught at Lenox, N. J., yesterday by two boy fishermen. It is the largest fish of its sort ever caught in this vicinity.

—William J. Lott, a letter carrier of Newark, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen letters. He was caught by a decoy letter.

## THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK

### Fifteen States for Gold, Thirty and the Territories for Silver.

### DELEGATES WILL STAND 344 TO 586

**Gold Advocates' Hopes Rest on Maintenance of Two-thirds Rule at the Convention.**

**DECLARATIONS IN THE PLATFORMS**

**Attitude of the Party in Each State—The Unit Rule Generally Adopted —Instructions as to Candidates.**

The delegates to the National Democratic Convention, which will meet in Chicago July 7, have been chosen. Under the official call of Chairman Harrity of the National Democratic Committee, the number of delegates was fixed at double the number of members of the Electoral College from each State, with two additional delegates from each Territory and the District of Columbia. That would have made the whole number of delegates in the convention 906. But the National Committee recommended that each Territory and the District of Columbia should have six delegates. Consequently, subject to the action of the convention itself, the whole number of delegates will be 930.

The free-silver advocates will have votes enough to control the convention on questions which may be settled by a majority vote, but they will fall short of enough to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency under the two-thirds rule, which has prevailed from the early days.

The gold-standard men will number 344, and the advocates of free coinage will number 586, or 34 less than two-thirds, on the assumption that the claim of the Territories to six votes each will be recognized by the National gathering. That body will pass upon the question as on other questions affecting the title to seats and participation in its deliberations.

The Territories will send silver advocates. For this reason the claimants will doubtless be seated, as the Committee on Credentials will be composed of men selected by the States—one from each—and a majority of the States are for free silver.

The proposition to give the Territories six delegates each was made by Mr. Niblack, who represents Oklahoma in the National Committee, at the meeting of that body in Washington Jan. 16, and it was based on the fact that New-Mexico and Arizona had had six delegates each at the National Convention of 1892. Mr. Niblack's resolution was not mandatory, but "recommended" that Oklahoma and Indian Territory be entitled to like representation with Arizona and New-Mexico, and while this was under consideration, it was amended to include the District of Columbia and Alaska, and with the understanding that it should go to the convention simply as a recommendation, it was adopted.

Two conventions have been held in Texas by the advocates of the gold and silver standards and contestants are expected before the National gathering. Contesting delegations are also expected from Nebraska and South Dakota.

The unit rule has been adopted in most States, although there are exceptions, chiefly in the Northern States. Many free-coinage States have given explicit instructions to support for the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates such men only as are known by their public records to be earnestly in sympathy with and fully committed to the principles laid down in their respective platforms. The delegates will stand when they reach Chicago, according to a liberal estimate for the silver column, as follows:

| State or Territory. | Number of Delegates. | Gold. | Silver. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 22 | .. | 22 |
| Arkansas | 16 | .. | 16 |
| California | 18 | .. | 18 |
| Colorado | 8 | .. | 8 |
| Connecticut | 12 | 12 | .. |
| Delaware | 6 | 6 | .. |
| Florida | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Georgia | 26 | .. | 26 |
| Idaho | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Illinois | 48 | .. | 48 |
| Indiana | 30 | .. | 30 |
| Iowa | 26 | .. | 26 |
| Kansas | 20 | .. | 20 |
| Kentucky | 26 | .. | 26 |
| Louisiana | 16 | .. | 16 |
| Maine | 12 | 12 | .. |
| Maryland | 16 | 16 | .. |
| Massachusetts | 30 | 30 | .. |
| Michigan | 28 | 28 | .. |
| Minnesota | 18 | 18 | .. |
| Mississippi | 18 | .. | 18 |
| Missouri | 34 | .. | 34 |
| Montana | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Nebraska | 16 | .. | 16 |
| Nevada | 6 | .. | 6 |
| New-Hampshire | 8 | 8 | .. |
| New-Jersey | 20 | 20 | .. |
| New-York | 72 | 72 | .. |
| North Carolina | 22 | .. | 22 |
| North Dakota | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Ohio | 46 | .. | 46 |
| Oregon | 8 | .. | 8 |
| Pennsylvania | 64 | 64 | .. |
| Rhode Island | 8 | 8 | .. |
| South Carolina | 18 | .. | 18 |
| South Dakota | 8 | 8 | .. |
| Tennessee | 24 | .. | 24 |
| *Texas | 30 | .. | 30 |
| Utah | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Verm

been named as candidates for the Presidency in convention utterances. They are ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts, who was commended to the National Convention by his own State and Rhode Island, and ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, who was recommended by the convention in his State.

Michigan is included in the list of gold-standard States. There is a possibility of a struggle over the delegates before the National Convention, as the silver men have proposed to try to unseat the twenty-eight delegates on the ground that in the convention which named them a large proportion of those who voted were "substitutes" for delegates. The unit rule was adopted, and the silver men are counting that it will be necessary to unseat only a few of the twenty-eight, to give the free-coinage men control.

**Connecticut—Twelve Delegates.**

The convention at Hartford, June 10, adopted this currency plank:

As a necessary consequence, the honest payment of public debts and the preservation of the public faith and credit require that the gold standard of money as a measure of value shall be maintained.

While we favor the most liberal use of silver consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver, deeming it a device for the debasement of our currency, and to the compulsory purchase of silver by the Government. Under existing circumstances, to pay public debts in silver coin is repudiation; to pay private debts in the same coin is to rob the wage earner, and to provide for the free coinage of silver means the destruction of legitimate business and great suffering among the laboring classes.

**Delaware—Six Delegates.**

The convention at Dover June 16 said:

We are in favor of maintaining the present monetary standard and are opposed to the free coinage of silver or to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government.

We believe that the true interests of the people require that the earnings of agriculture and trade and the wages of labor should be paid in money that is intrinsically worth, in all the markets of the world, what it purports to be worth, and that the Government should keep all its obligations at all times redeemable and payable in money of the standard adopted and in use by ourselves and by the most advanced and civilized nations of the world. As the party of the plain people of this country, who, for the most part, depend upon the wages they receive, we are opposed to experiments in finance which will lessen the purchasing power of the money they earn.

**Maine—Twelve Delegates.**

At the convention held at Portland June 17, after an attempt to pass a resolution favoring both gold and silver had been defeated by a vote of 193 to 101, the following gold plank was adopted:

We oppose the free coinage of silver, and favor the single gold standard, unless a different standard is adopted through international agreement.

**Maryland—Sixteen Delegates.**

In convention at Baltimore, June 10, the Democrats of Maryland made this declaration in their platform:

Believing that the true interests of the people require that the earnings of agriculture and trade and the wages of labor should be paid in money that is intrinsically worth in all the markets of the world what it purports to be worth, we demand the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value, and further, that the Government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable and payable in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world; and we therefore resolutely oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The safety of the masses of the people can only be found in a sound and honest currency, and it is because we perceive that the hope of relief held out to them by the advocates of free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio nearly if not quite, twice the real value of silver bullion will assuredly prove delusive that, true to the history and traditions of our party, we declare our hostility to a policy so fatal, in the absence of an enlightened international agreement regulating the whole subject, to the early establishment of which agreement we believe the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed.

**Massachusetts—Thirty Delegates.**

The convention in Boston April 21 adopted the currency plank which was manifestly the model for the Maryland Democrats. It reads thus:

Believing that the true interests of the people require that the earnings of trade and wages of labor be paid in money that is intrinsically worth in all the markets of the world what it purports to be worth, we demand the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value, and that the Government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable and payable in gold, and we oppose the free coinage of silver and any further purchases of silver bullion or the coinage thereof on Government account.

We reaffirm the demands of our recent State platform, that the Government shall take the initial steps for the withdrawal from circulation of the legal-tender notes issued in time of war under the pledge of prompt retirement.

The convention did not instruct or pledge its delegation, but passed a resolution declaring that "it is the wish of the Democratic Party of the State to present, and they earnestly recommend to the National Convention," the name of ex-Gov. William E. Russell as the candidate for the Presidential nomination. Recently Mr. Russell, in an interview, has declared that his name must not be presented.

**Michigan—Twenty-eight Delegates.**

The convention held at Detroit April 20 made this declaration:

On the finance question we recognize that this Administration stands upon and has consistently carried out the platform of the National Democratic Convention of 1892, on which it was elected by the people, which declared that the parity of the metals of our currency should be maintained. The platform of the National Convention on this question, which has carried the country overwhelmingly for our party, should be the doctrine of Democrats until a new platform is formed by another National convention.

To that convention, to be held at Chicago on July 7, 1896, we remit this subject, with confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of that body.

The delegation to the National Democratic Convention is instructed to vote as a unit on all questions coming before the convention.

**Minnesota—Eighteen Delegates.**

The convention met in St. Paul on June 11. Its currency plank was this:

We are unqualifiedly in favor of the present gold standard of value. We favor the use of both gold and silver as money, and believe that our Government should command and keep in circulation as a part of the circulating medium as large an amount of silver as can be employed without destroying or threatening to destroy the existing parity of value between the unit of silver and the unit of gold. We are opposed to a descent to monometallism of any kind, and particularly to a silver monometallism, with its depreciated and depreciating standard of value.

We therefore oppose the free coinage of silver by our Government at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the co-operation on the part of the other commercial nations of the world. It would reduce the country to a condition of silver monometallism, entailing upon us financial panic and commercial and industrial disasters. We are utterly and irrevocably opposed to the adoption of any such policy.

**New-Hampshire—Eight Delegates.**

The convention at Concord May 20 declared:

That under present conditions there can be but one standard of value, and that every kind of currency should rest upon a gold basis, so long as gold is the standard recognized by the great commercial nations of the world, and we heartily commend the action of President Cleveland in so firmly maintaining our public credit and faith in the face of formidable opposition.

**New-Jersey—Twenty Delegates.**

The convention at Trenton on May 7 declared:

We are in favor of a firm unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio or to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government.

**New-York—Seventy-two Delegates.**

The Democrats of the Empire State at Saratoga, on June 24, declared:

1. We are in favor of gold and silver as the standard money of the country. We are opposed as a permanent financial policy to gold monometallism on the one hand or to silver monometallism on the other hand. The pledge contained in the repeal of the Sherman law, which repealing act was passed by a Democratic Congress and approved by a Democratic President, should be faithfully carried out, wherein it was declared that "the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts."

We believe that such bimetallism, to which the Nation is solemnly pledged, can only be safely secured and permanently maintained through the concurrent action of the leading nations of the world. Neither this country nor any other country, independent and alone, is able to maintain it, and it would be folly to attempt it.

Being so convinced, we are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the absence of the co-operation of other great nations. We declare our belief that any attempt upon the part of the United States alone to enter upon the experiment of free-silver coinage would not only prove disastrous to our finances, but would retard, or entirely prevent, the establishment of international bimetallism.

Until international co-operation for bimetallism can be secured—to which end all our efforts as a Government and as a people should in good faith be directed—we favor the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as essential to the preservation of our National credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept absolutely at a parity with gold.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Whereas, Party division at Chicago on the silver question will endanger Democratic success at the polls, and

Whereas, Republican ascendency in the Nation would undoubtedly be followed by another attempt to establish minority rule in the Democratic Southern States by means of a Force bill; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democrats of New-York appeal to the Democrats of the South, in the name of their political liberty and their properties, to avert the possibility of a Force bill by uniting with the Democrats of the East, and the West in framing a platform on which all Democrats can stand and the united support of which will lead to a glorious Democratic victory.

The seventy-two delegates were instructed to vote as a unit.

**Pennsylvania—Sixty-four Delegates.**

The convention at Allentown, on April 29, declared:

We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the gold standard. While we favor the most liberal use of silver consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are absolutely opposed to the free coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government.

The convention presented the name of ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison for the Presidential nomination. The delegation was directed to vote as a unit in all matters.

**Rhode Island—Eight Delegates.**

The convention at Providence, April 21, declared:

It is vital to the interests of our people that there should be no departure from the gold standard, to which all money, whether gold, silver, or paper, should conform, and we are opposed to the free coinage of silver until at least some of the great powers of the Eastern World shall come to an international agreement establishing the ratio at which gold and silver shall be admitted to mintage.

The convention indorsed William E. Russell of Massachusetts for the Presidency.

**South Dakota—Eight Delegates.**

The platform adopted at the convention at Huron contained this plank:

The Democratic Party of South Dakota is in favor of the present standard of value in our monetary system and the use of full legal-tender silver coins and paper convertible into coin on demand in such quantities as can be maintained without impairing or endangering the credit of the Government or diminishing the purchasing or debt-paying power of the money in the hands of the people.

**Vermont—Eight Delegates.**

The convention at Montpelier, May 27, said:

We demand the maintenance of a gold standard of value, as being in the true interests of all our people, especially those obliged to labor for what they receive, and we are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement.

**Wisconsin—Twenty-four Delegates.**

The convention at Milwaukee, June 23, adopted the following:

We declare ourselves opposed to the free coinage of silver and in favor of gold of highest standard.

The unit rule was adopted.

## THE SILVER STATES.

### Thirty Have Declared in Favor of the White Metal.

Thirty States have declared in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and in language which varies from plain expression of belief in that principle to demands couched in language which is almost threatening.

Arkansas, the free-silver faction of Texas, and New-Mexico have declared in favor of Richard P. Bland of Missouri for the Presidency. Indiana declared in favor of its Governor, Claude Matthews; Iowa for its ex-Governor, Horace Boles, and Kentucky for its Senator, J. S. C. Blackburn.

Mississippi declared for E. C. Walthall, a Senator from that State, for the Vice Presidency, and North Carolina for Judge Walter Clark of that State for the second place.

Many of the silver States have passed resolutions explicitly directing the delegates to support no man for the Presidential ticket who is not in sympathy with the convention platform.

The States of Washington and Florida are put in the silver list because the platforms of those States favor the white metal. The unit rule was not adopted, and the delegations are divided as appears in the table of States. Two of the Territories, whose platforms are available, are added to the silver States.

**Alabama—Twenty-two Delegates.**

The convention at Montgomery, April 22, said:

We, the Democrats of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, declare our continued faith in the old time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, and among these principles are the following:

First—The free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1, as the standard money of the country; without any discrimination against either metal; and without the consent of foreign nations, as the United States coined silver and gold before the Republican Party obtained control of the Government and changed the coinage laws of the country for the benefit of a class, and to the injury of a great mass of the people.

Second—The unconstitutional penalty of 10 per centum on each issue of State bank notes by any State or National bank ought to be repealed.

**Arkansas—Sixteen Delegates.**

In convention at Little Rock, June 18, the Democrats said:

We favor bimetallism, and to that end we insist upon the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, as money of final redemption, with equal legal tender powers, independent of the action of any other nation.

We demand that the Government shall not surrender, but shall always exercise its lawful option to redeem its obligations in either gold or silver, as may be most convenient. We demand the repeal of the present laws discrediting the silver money of the Nation, and legalizing private contracts payable in gold alone.

The delegation to Chicago was instructed to vote for Richard P. Bland of Missouri for President, and to vote as a unit on all questions coming before the convention.

**California—Eighteen Delegates.**

The Sacramento Convention on June 17 said:

The Democratic Party of the State of California is unalterably in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for or depending on the action of any other nation; and it demands the use of silver as well as gold as a full legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

**Colorado—Eight Delegates.**

The convention at Denver, April 15, said:

We therefore favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid of any other nation, such gold and silver to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

**Florida—Eight Delegates.**

The convention at Ocala on June 17 declared:

We, the Democratic Party of Florida, in convention assembled, do adopt the following as its platform and declaration: Whereas, Questions of coinage and finance are matters prescribed by the Constitution for National legislation, and we recognize that it is the proper function of the Democratic National Convention to assemble at stated periods in each state to prescribe the policy of the party on such questions as well as all other National issues; therefore be it,

Resolved, That all such questions are properly referred for determination to the National Democratic Convention, and we pledge our support to the policy of the party which may be so enunciated.

**Georgia—Twenty-six Delegates.**

The convention at Macon, June 25, passed the following:

Resolved, That Congress has no power to discriminate at the mints against either gold or silver as metals for the coinage of primary money, or against gold or silver coin of the United States as to their debt-paying functions. Such discriminations deprive the citizens of the use of one kind of standard money provided by the Constitution for the payment of debts, and we demand the repeal of all laws or parts of laws making such discriminations, and the restoration of the standard silver dollar to the rank of primary money which it held prior to 1873, by opening the mints to the coinage of silver on a perfect equality with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

**Idaho—Six Delegates.**

The convention at Pocatello, June 16, adopted these resolutions:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our devotion to the principles of Democracy as taught by Jefferson and Jackson, and that we demand immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the action of any other nation on earth; such gold and silver to be full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the efforts of the masses of the Democratic Party now being made in so many of our sister States to emancipate themselves from the domination of Republican financial policy, which has been the cause of so much distrust and destitution, and that to these brethren and to the friends of silver everywhere we send greeting, and urge that their colors never be lowered until the battle is won.

Resolved, That the delegates from this State to the National Democratic Convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to support no man for President or Vice President who does not indorse the views expressed in these resolutions and pledge himself to carry out the same, and that our delegation vote as a unit on all questions in said convention.

**Illinois—Forty-eight Delegates.**

The convention at Springfield, June 23, adopted this as its declaration on silver.

We believe that bimetallism, which has done the work of the world since the dawn of civilization and which was made the basis of our monetary system by Hamilton and Jefferson, is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of mankind, and that its re-establishment will check the present business paralysis, will give to the country a safe and honest currency of adequate volume, will restore prices of agricultural commodities, will encourage enterprises, and give our people steady and profitable employment.

Having learned through bitter experience that Wall Street has controlled financial legislation at Washington, and knowing that every effort will be made to defeat the will of the people, we deem it proper to be explicit in our declarations.

Actuated by the foregoing principles and desiring the prosperity of the people, we demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as standard money at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold of equal fineness, with full legal-tender power to each metal, without waiting for or depending on any other nation on earth; and the delegates from this convention are instructed to use all honorable means to secure a similar declaration by said National Convention, and to support only such men for the Presidency as are in full and pronounced sympathy with these principles.

The delegates were instructed "to vote upon all matters, including nominations for candidates, as a unit."

**Indiana—Thirty Delegates.**

The convention held at Indianapolis June 24 adopted the following plank:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our adherence to and faith in the Democratic doctrine of bimetallism, and therefore we demand the immediate restoration of bimetallism by the free and unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold as primary money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting the co-operation of Great Britain or any other foreign power, all such coinage to be full legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private.

The convention in its platform instructed the delegates to vote for Gov. Claude Matthews of Indiana for the Presidency, "first, last, and all the time, and to use all honorable efforts to secure his nomination." The delegates were also instructed to vote as a unit on all questions involving platform or candidates.

**Iowa—Twenty-six Delegates.**

The convention at Dubuque May 20 declared its belief in these words:

The Democracy of Iowa reaffirms its allegiance to the time-honored Democratic doctrine of bimetallism, to the use of both gold and silver as primary money, and the coinage of both at the ratio of 16 to 1, without charge or limit. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage. In the judgment of this convention, an explicit pledge of the National Democratic Party, if fairly and honorably kept, requires the constant effort of every loyal Democrat to accomplish a repeal of all laws heretofore enacted through the instrumentality of the Republican Party, which do in the letter and spirit alike discriminate against silver and in favor of gold, and the substitution thereof of affirmative legislation which shall upon some terms or other restore silver to equal rights with gold in the mints and coinage of the country. * * *

We therefore favor the immediate repeal of all laws by which silver was demonetized, and demand the unqualified restoration to the right of free and unlimited coinage in the mints of the United States as money of final redemption at the old ratio of 16 to 1. We recognize the fact that, upon this question, the country has reached a crisis that can be no longer evaded nor postponed.

The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit, as the majority shall direct, on all questions coming before the National Convention. They were also expressly authorized and instructed to place the name of former Gov. Horace Boles in nomination as a candidate for the Presidency.

**Kansas—Twenty Delegates.**

The convention held at Topeka June 3 passed these resolutions:

Resolved, That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the action of any other Government or people, as we believe this country is large enough to establish and maintain its own financial system.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Chicago Convention appointed and confirmed by this convention are instructed to faithfully carry out the foregoing coinage resolutions both in letter and spirit, and to demand and insist that said resolutions or one that in all respects is equivalent thereto be incorporated in the National platform; and that said delegates be further instructed to vote for no man for President or Vice President whose history and past public record do not give full assurance that he is in entire harmony therewith, and to vote as a unit on all questions arising in said National Convention.

**Kentucky—Twenty Delegates.**

The convention, held at Lexington, June 4, adopted these resolutions:

We are in favor of bimetallism, and to that end we hold to the use of both gold and silver, without discrimination against either metal, at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of agreement with any other nation. We favor the immediate repeal of all laws by which silver was demonetized, and demand its unqualified restoration to the right of free and unlimited coinage in the mints of the United States as money of final redemption. * * *

Resolved, That the delegates chosen by this convention to the National Democratic Convention, to be held at Chicago, July 7, 1896, be and they are instructed to cast the vote of the State of Kentucky in said convention for the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn for President of the United States, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination; and we direct that the vote of this State shall be cast as a unit upon all questions before the convention by a majority of the delegates appointed and in attendance.

**Louisiana—Sixteen Delegates.**

The convention at Baton Rouge on June 15, adopted the following on the currency:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the soundest and best money the ingenuity of man can invent. And that, as experience has demonstrated that this money consist of both gold and silver, with equal rights of coinage and full legal-tender power on the basis of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, the delegates from this convention to the Chicago Convention are hereby instructed to support a plank in the National platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at said ratio, with full legal-tender power, and without reference to the action of other nations, and to support the candidacy before said convention of such men only as are in full and pronounced sympathy with said plank, and in order that our views may be more effectually enforced, the said delegates are hereby instructed to vote as a unit.

**Mississippi—Eighteen Delegates.**

The convention at Jackson, April 29, adopted the following:

Resolved, By the Democratic Party of Mississippi, in convention assembled, that we favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or co-operation of any other nation, and hereby instruct our delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to be held in Chicago, in July next, to vote for a platform embodying these principles, and we further instruct said delegates to vote for no man for President or Vice President who is not fully and unequivocally in favor of these principles.

The delegates were instructed to present the name of Senator E. C. Walthall as a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination, and also to vote as a unit on all questions.

**Missouri—Thirty-four Delegates.**

The convention was held at Sedalia, April 15, and

Resolved, That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold in the primary for redemption money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other Government.

Resolved, That we are irrevocably opposed to the substitution for metallic money of a panic-breeding, corporation-credit currency, based on a single metal, the supply of which is so limited that it can be cornered at any time by a few banking institutions in Europe and America.

The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit on all questions, and "to cast their votes and use their influence to secure the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President who are personally in accord with the money system hereinbefore advocated."

**Montana—Six Delegates.**

The convention was held in Butte, June 20. Among the platform utterances were these:

We are in favor of the restoration of silver as money as it existed prior to its covert demonetization in 1873.

For this purpose we demand that the mints of the United States be opened to the free coinage of silver as well as gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the action of any other nation.

**Nebraska—Sixteen Delegates.**

Two conventions have been held in Nebraska, one of which declared for free silver, the other for gold. The first was held at Lincoln, April 22. On the currency question it declared:

We favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

The second convention was held at Lincoln, April 29. It declared:

We believe that common honesty and a just regard for the rights of our creditors, as well as the rights of the wage earners, require us to use all honorable means to prevent the insertion of a free-coinage plank in the National platform. We declare ourselves unequivocally and unreservedly for the metallic money as the standard unit, the bullion and mint values of which are approximately the same, and the purchasing power of which, regardless of Government mintage, is the least fluctuating in all the markets of the world.

**Nevada—Six Delegates.**

The convention held at Reno June 10 adopted this resolution:

That the delegates to the Chicago Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of a plank in the platform favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver as money, and the nomination of candidates who are known to be friends of silver.

**North Carolina—Two Delegates.**

The convention at Raleigh June 25 declared:

We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying idle in the Treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly $212,000,000 in bonds.

We hereby instruct our delegates to the National Convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit unflinchingly and at all hazards for the restoration of silver and otherwise, in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated.

We further instruct our delegates, State and district, to use all their efforts to abrogate the two-thirds rule if necessary to secure the nomination of a candidate in complete, hearty, and known accord with the principles herein enunciated by us.

The delegation was directed to present the name of Judge Walter Clark for the Vice Presidency.

**North Dakota—Six Delegates.**

The convention at Jamestown June 4 declared:

We denounce the demonetization of silver in the year 1873 by a Republican Congress as a political crime unequaled in the history of this Nation, and we demand such legislation as shall restore silver to its time-honored place as a money metal, admitting both gold and silver to free and unlimited coinage upon the ratio of 16 to 1.

**Ohio—Forty-six Delegates.**

The Buckeye Democrats in convention at Columbus June 24 declared:

That we are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand an immediate return to the constitutional money of gold and silver by the restoration by this Government, independent of other nations, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon the terms of exact equality with gold coin for all debts and dues, public and private.

The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit at the convention and "to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of the principles contained in the foregoing resolution by the National Democratic Convention * * * and to vote only for candidates for President and Vice President who are known to be in full accord therewith."

**Oregon—Eight Delegates.**

The convention at Portland April 9 declared:

We, the Democracy of the State of Oregon hereby declare ourselves as unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by the General Government, independently of any foreign power, of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality, as they existed prior to 1873, the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private, and we denounce all discrimination by the Government against either gold or silver currency of the country.

We instruct our delegates elected to represent us in the National Convention to support a candidate in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

**South Carolina—Eighteen Delegates.**

The convention at Columbia May 20 said:

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any and all other nations, and that such coinage be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to a corporation. Therefore, we demand that the National banking system be abolished.

**Tennessee—Twenty-four Delegates.**

The convention at Nashville May 7 made these demands:

We demand the restoration of the money of the Constitution by a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as full legal-tender money at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any other nation.

We demand the enactment of laws, both State and National, making both gold and silver legal tender for all debts, and prohibiting in contracts thereafter made any discrimination for or against either.

The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit at Chicago, and to vote for a platform declaration in favor of the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of both gold and silver as full legal-tender money at the ratio of 16 to 1.

**Texas—Thirty Delegates.**

Two conventions have been held in Texas, and contesting delegations will appear at the National Convention. The first was held at Austin, June 23. It adopted the following currency plank:

Holding it to be as impossible for men to measure value by more than one standard as it is to so measure any other quantity, and being firmly convinced that a change in the standard for measure of value at this time would result in a financial panic to which the history of the world furnishes no parallel, and believing that every Government owes it to its honor and to its citizens that it shall so order its laws as to require all debts to be paid in money as nearly as possible equal in value to the money in circulation at the time of the creation of the debt, we declare that it is the duty of the United States to maintain the present gold standard of the measure of value. * * * We believe in the use of silver as current money, and the coinage and circulation of such amount thereof as can be kept at parity with gold, but we oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this Government alone as a measure borrowed from Populism and fraught, if successful, with dishonor and disgrace to the Nation and destruction to the people.

The delegates were not instructed or bound by the unit rule. They were directed to act "as far as possible in concert with all true Democrats" at the convention for the advancement of the policies laid down in the platform.

The second convention, held at Austin June 24, adopted the following:

We favor the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver into standard money, without discrimination against either and at a ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation; which standard money shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private. And we further demand that the money of the country shall consist of gold and silver, thus coined, and of paper convertible into these coins on demand of the holder, and in this connection we demand that the practice of the Treasury Department of refusing to pay coin notes in silver the same as in gold shall be discontinued, because the same is an unwarranted usurpation of power, which results in making the Federal Treasury but a brokerage office for speculation in gold.

We demand that a law shall be enacted by the Federal Congress, making gold and silver, coined at the ratio heretofore mentioned, and the paper convertible into such coins at the demand of the holders of such notes, as legal tender for all debts, private and public, thereafter contracted, without reference to any contract or agreement that debt be paid in a particular kind of money, reserving alone the right to designate the kind of money in which the customs and dues may be paid.

Richard P. Bland of Missouri was declared to be the choice of this convention for the Presidency.

**Utah—Six Delegates.**

The convention held at Salt Lake City June 6 declared in favor of "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1." The unit rule was adopted and the delegates were instructed to vote "for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President known to be sincerely and steadfastly in favor of carrying the principles (of the State platform) into operation."

**Virginia—Twenty-four Delegates.**

The Staunton Convention on June 4 declared:

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage. * * * We demand the full and unlimited coinage of both, gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the assent or concurrence of any other nation.

The unit rule was adopted and the delegates were instructed to vote "for the platform declaring for free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 and for candidates for President and Vice President who openly advocate that principle."

**Washington—Eight Delegates.**

The convention held at Tacoma, April 14, adopted this plank:

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the intervention of any other nation.

No instructions were given to the delegates.

**West Virginia—Twelve Delegates.**

The delegates in this State were elected by Congressional District Conventions. Each district passed resolutions favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and directed the delegates to support candidates at Chicago who held that idea. The Second District directed its delegates to vote for the change of the two-thirds rule in making Presidential nominations.

**Wyoming—Six Votes.**

The convention at Laramie on May 21 passed this resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Wyoming, in convention assembled, demand the free coinage of silver and gold into primary redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for action or approval of any other Government.

**Arizona—Six Votes.**

The convention at Phenix, on June 8, declared:

We favor the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are opposed to the retirement of the greenback, and demand that the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of issuing interest-bearing bonds for the purchase of gold, shall recognize silver as a money of redemption, and exercise the right to redeem greenback Treasury notes and all other obligations in silver when silver is more convenient.

The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit, and only for free-coinage candidates for President and Vice President.

**New-Mexico—Six Votes.**

The convention at Las Vegas, June 15, declared:

We are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold independent of the action of foreign nations at a ratio of 16 to 1, * * * and we hereby instruct our delegates to the Democratic National Convention to support no man for President of the United States on any platform who is not in faithful accord with these principles, and we further instruct said delegates to vote as a unit on this proposition.

Richard P. Bland was indorsed for the Presidency.

## TOM L. JOHNSON FOR SOUND MONEY.

### He Is Bound to the Ohio Free-Silver Platform by the "Unit Rule."

Ex-Representative Tom L. Johnson of Ohio is a delegate from that State to the National Convention, and is bound by the "unit rule" to stand on a platform favoring the free coinage of silver. Mr. Johnson does not hold the views which are laid down in the platform on which he is compelled to stand, and has taken occasion to express in a letter to George P. Fithian of Illinois his views on the currency question.

Mr. Johnson was in this city yesterday and gave copies of his letter to newspaper men. In it he said:

I wish thus to lay before you more fully than I could hope to do in the convention the argument for what I believe to be the best and most democratic currency—a paper money of convenient denominations, issued directly by the United States to its citizens without the intervention of banks, and made directly interchangeable for its bonds, thus avoiding all need for the hoarding of any kind of metal, and supplying to our people a currency that cannot be cornered and that will automatically contract or expand, according to the need for its use.

While such a solution of this vexed question will not commend itself to the ultra partisans of either side, it is, I feel sure, the one which will ultimately be demanded by the people, and that will be found to afford the best medium of exchange—a currency that will fill all requirements without encouraging monopoly.

For reasons given in this letter, I think a real bimetallism is impossible. And since, no matter how it was brought about, gold is now and has been for many years the basis for our monetary unit, I would not willingly favor any depreciation of that unit—first, because the interference with existing obligations thus caused would be in itself unjust, and, second, because the appreciation of prices that would ensue would be to the disadvantage of that great body of citizens who get their living by selling their labor—for of all things that men have to sell that which responds most slowly to a general increase of prices is labor.

Mr. Johnson says he will bow to the will of the majority of the convention whether it declares for gold or silver.

## In Memory of Isaac H. Maynard.

STAMFORD, N. Y., June 28.—Memorial services for the late Isaac H. Maynard were held in the Presbyterian Church here at 12 o'clock to-day. A special train from Kingston arrived at 11:30 A. M., bringing, among many others, United States Senator David B. Hill, ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals Robert Earle, Stephen L. Mayham, Justice of the Supreme Court of Schoharie County; Alton B. Parker, Justice of the Supreme Court, of Kingston; Thomas E. Benedict, United States Public Printer, of Washington; Charles M. Preston, ex-Superintendent of Banking of New-York; J. Newton Ferro, President of the State Bar Association, of Albany; James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Judge A. C. Tremaine of Albany, and Charles M. Hall, ex-Deputy Controller of Albany. The Delaware County bar was also well represented. The services were conducted by the Rev. L. E. Richards, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. A. Thompson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. J. G. Patterson of the Baptist Church. Ex-Chief Justice Robert Earle delivered a short address, sketching in brief the life of Mr. Maynard.


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## CONTINUES TO STRADDLE

### NOT A WORD OF SOUND FINANCIAL TALK FROM McKINLEY.

### Gold Republicans Disgusted with the Effort He and Hanna Are Making to Sidetrack the Silver Question—Tired of Tariff Speeches and Inconsequential Verbiage About "Untarnished" Dollars — They Want Something Better.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It is plain the sound-money Republicans will have to take McKinley in hand. That gentleman, following the advice of Mark Hanna, persistently refuses to accept the political situation. The speeches made at Canton yesterday attest to the desire of the McKinley syndicate to subordinate the currency to the tariff question. McKinley, in his brief address, had a good deal to say about the beauties of protection and reciprocity before he alluded to the great topic of the day, and, as might have been expected, this financial allusion was but a perfunctory one.

What more meaningless could he have said concerning the necessity of the preservation of the gold standard than this: "And then a sound dollar, as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its flag—a dollar that is good not only at home, but good wherever trade goes; a dollar that is as good in the farmer's and the workingman's hand as in the hands of the manufacturer or the capitalist."

There was no hint in the speech by the candidate of the grave crisis now impending. The other speakers, except Grosvenor, were equally oblivious to the true situation. In the face of the fact that the silver sentiment in Ohio is strong, and that the Ohio delegates to the Democratic National Convention are pledged to vote for a free-coinage plank and for a free-coinage candidate, the vaporings of McKinley and his admirers about the tariff appear more than ridiculous. Politicians here to-day have talked chiefly on the attitude of the McKinley managers. Republican and Democratic sound-money men are disgusted with it. A Republican, who did not favor the nomination of McKinley, said to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day that the course being pursued at Canton was of a sort to do immense harm to the party.

"There does not appear to be much doubt," he said, "that the Democrats at Chicago will nominate a free-silver man on a silver platform, and that the Eastern Democrats will refuse to support the candidate. If McKinley and Hanna continue their present tactics, what inducement will there be for the sound-money Democrats to turn to the Republican ticket?

"The East demanded a sound-money declaration at St. Louis, and Hanna grudgingly agreed that it should be made. Now he is trying to sidetrack the currency question, the one question before the country, in my judgment.

"The Republicans cannot win this year except with the aid of Eastern Democrats. That aid will not be given unless the tariff nonsense is stopped and the fight is waged on the silver question. If Hanna persists in keeping the tariff to the front, and the Chicago Convention declares for silver, the only recourse for the Eastern Democrats will be to nominate a candidate of their own. Who dares say the cause of honest money would win in such circumstances? As a Republican, I am amazed at the course being pursued by the Republican leaders."

The following extract from a Washington dispatch to a leading Republican newspaper illustrates the feeling of discontent which prevails here among Republicans who appreciate the intensity of the silver movement:

If the reports from Cleveland touching the purpose of the Republican managers to practically ignore the silver question in the coming campaign are correct, a grave mistake will be made, and if not corrected in time there is reason to fear that the result will be fatal to Republican success.

No intelligent person who has visited the West or who has opportunity of conferring with men from that section, can doubt that the feeling on the currency question throughout the entire West is intense and widespread, and that the tariff and all other questions are regarded as secondary to the money question. Even in Ohio this feeling prevails to a greater extent than the managers of the party seem to acknowledge, and it is the belief of many observers that the Electoral vote of that State will have to be fought for with as great earnestness

# NEW PUBLICATIONS

## PIONEER TIMES IN AUSTRALIA.

OLD MELBCURNE MEMORIES. By Rolf Boldrewood. Second edition. Revised. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Browne (for that is the name of the Australian writer who chooses to be known to his readers as Rolf Boldrewood) deals in this volume with Melbourne events that began in 1840. He never comes down to very recent times, and mainly is concerned with the early forties, from which we see that Mr. Browne, although a writer recently new to us, is no longer a young man, which is surprising for more than one reason. It is surprising that any man at his age should take to writing on an extended scale, but still more so that a man well advanced in life should write with such freshness and charm. The book is cheerful and informing—joyousness being its dominant note.

The author's family were pioneers in Melbourne. In April, 1840, they migrated from Sydney to assist in the founding of that town. Their conveyance was a moderate-sized schooner. Having been in the country ten years, they had accumulated many household and other portable possessions, and thus "the component parts of a large household" had to be shifted bodily from a suburban home to a new home in the western settlement. There were carriage horses and cows to go, boys' ponies, girls' canaries, poultry, pigeons, dogs, cats, babies, nurses, and men and maid servants, with all the household furniture in addition.

What most impresses the author in a financial way, as he now looks back to that time, is the opportunities that lay open for success in real estate investments. In town and suburban places chances for untold wealth lay open. A subdivision of land on which the Bank of Australasia now stands was then purchased for $350. At similar and at even lower rates acres and half acres in what are now popular streets were purchased. In farms there were also great opportunities. He cites one case where for less than £1,000 was bought a tract which for years afterward rented for several times that sum per annum. In another case a tract of 5,000 acres near Melbourne was pre-empted at £1 per acre. The author's father secured "a trifle of seventy acres upon which the Viceregal residence of Toorak was afterward erected," but he does not name the sum paid for it. A few other small purchases were made in or near Melbourne, but the permanent investment for a home in an evil hour was made at Heidelberg, "some frivolous objection to the agricultural properties of the soil" about Melbourne weighing heavily with his father.

The author, four years after the arrival in Melbourne, decided to start out for himself. He concluded to "take up a run," and appears to have gone about one hundred miles to the west. "A modest drove," he says, "and slender outfit were mine; all that the hard times had spared. Two or three hundred well-bred cattle, a dray and team, with provisions for six months, two stock horses, one faithful old servant, one young ditto, (unfaithful,) £1 in my purse—voilà tout." Limited as was his capital, it was all he wanted. Boy that he was, he was "happy, hopeful, healthy, beyond all latter-day possibilities, bound on a journey to seek my fortune." The happiness of that time is reflected in the reminiscences—the buoyant, joyous spirit in which they are written. "What glorious times I had," he says, "gun in hand, or with our three famous kangaroo dogs, slaying the swift marsupial." In those days the kangaroo was tolerated and even admired. No one imagined that two generations later he would be "a scourge and an oppressor, eating the sparse herbage of the overstocked squatter, and classed as a 'noxious animal,' with a price actually put on his head by utilitarian legislators." Although kangaroo were plentiful then, they "were not so overwhelming in number as they have since become."

Mr. Browne soon determined to go further west; thus he was affected by a fever common in this country with early pioneers. Further west he believed could be found more profitable pastures for his cattle, and he judged rightly, as the event proved. Here he acquired a tract of 50,000 acres, woodland, marshland, hill and dale. After a fashion, it was all his own, which meant that he had only to acquire a squatting license from the Governor, for which he paid £10, and "no white man could in any way disturb, harass, or dispossess me." Over it all lay "a wonderful sward of grass, luxuriant and green at the time, and quite sufficient, as I thought, for the sustenance of 2,000 or 3,000 head of mixed cattle." On arrival Mr. Browne lived under a dray—a good enough place at night, but valueless by day and bad enough during a storm. But it had to answer the purpose until he could build his house.

Again Mr. Browne migrated, in order to find a place still better fitted for breeding and fattening cattle. Lean cattle could be bought for from 10s. to 16s., and they could be sold, when fat, for from £2 to £3 per head. At one time he was possessed of a herd of 1,000, on terms convenient to a beginner, with more grassland than capital—he to receive one-third the increase and to have 10 per cent. of all sales of fat cattle. Fences are now universal in that country, but in the forties there were none save for the paddocks for horses and bullocks. For more than 100 miles one might travel and see no fenced-in estate. A stockman could manage and control tens of thousands of cattle with a black boy or white one for his assistant.

Mr. Browne writes not as a matter-of-fact ranchman. There is poetry in him, and he always writes with imagination and feeling. He quotes Poe more than once. Having taken up land on the ocean, he calls it his "kingdom by the sea." He names no Annabel Lee.

## A WOMAN'S VIEWS OF WOMAN.

THE ASCENT OF WOMAN. By Roy Devereux. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

"How nauseating," our author remarks, "are the stereotyped phrases and the bleating platitudes with which the ordinary article on woman is saturated, be the author theraof male or female." "Let modern journalists seek a new word," she urges "for their impressions of women, as the mediaeval monks took a new pen to write the name of the Lord." Is it, then, with the intention of being novel that she treats us to this curious description of her long-suffering sex? "At the moment woman seems still to be floating amid the mists of her lost illusions, on fire with the passion of the impossible, sick unto death of her outworn ideals, and girt about with the incense of strange prayers." Continuing her ghastly attempt to dodge platitudes she tells us helplessly that relations of friendship "never become stable or sacred between women, for they are apt to begin by chance, proceed with passion, and die at a breath. Even at fever heat a woman never gives as much to another as she gives to her lightest lover, and at any moment she is ready to sacrifice her friend at the behest of any man in whom she is momentarily interested. For his entertainment she will betray any confidence without a scruple or a regret."

The reader, possessed of delicacy, is compelled to receive this statement with sympathetic tolerance, since he or she has already learned, from the introduction, that it is as necessary to set a woman to catch a woman as a thief to catch a thief, and that "the woman who does not know her own soul knows nothing of her sex but the cast of its features and the cut of its clothes." Clearly the lady who writes under the name of Roy Devereux cannot be said to lack courage in her self-appointed task of picturing a representative woman's soul.

Passing to the still more familiar topic of love, she continues to explain the peculiarities of the modern woman with knowledge born, we suppose, in her "own soul." And again the first delightful trait discovered to us is that of fickleness. Not only does her woman snap lightly the ties of friendship, but she treats love with an indifference verging on contempt. She "moves among men taking whatever seems good to her—from this man intellectual sympathy, and practical assistance from that. From one an idea, from another a caress, without, however, being prone to real affection in any sense of the word." And, "as a matter of fact, the instincts of fidelity are not in her."

The chapters on "The Practice of Marriage" and "The Maternal Instinct" are what might be expected from this introduction. They are padded, to a certain extent, with truth, and possibly they are written with the intention of doing somebody some good; but the present generation of second-rate writers has yet to learn that much art and still more science are necessary to do good, unless one is to the manner born. There is, however, the consolation that equally little harm can be done by the administration of drugs so highly diluted.

The second portion of the book, which has chiefly to do with dress, is more dangerous. One feels like placing a hasty hand over the eyes of the Young Girl and rushing her away from doctrines such as these: "The dominant glory of a teagown is that it enables the wearer to discover new perspectives of life, an infinity of new attitudes, which the presence of a corset utterly defeats ——." "Its sinuous folds (the sinuous folds of the tea gown) reflect the baffling twists of her temperament, while its every line is eloquent of her eternal mutability." "Chic is a peculiar essence of style, bearing about the same relation to it as spirit does to soul."

Closing the covers tinted with the unattractive ageratum blue, one finds no difficulty in believing that the book was written, as the author says, mainly to please herself, but one wonders how long before the general reader will turn under the tread of the army of writers who are making capital out of the New Woman craze. Of the many similar books which have passed under our eyes, this one seems to us among the least intelligent, the most flippant, and by far the dullest.

## LITERARY NOTES.

—The new edition of Byron which John Murray has in preparation will be edited by the poet's grandson, the Earl of Lovelace, son of Ada, the poet's only daughter. Besides a mass of new material which Mr. Murray has, the edition will contain other things that belong to the family. Lord Lovelace is said to have "made a minute study of his grandfather as one of the great figures in English literature." The new material will include selections from the correspondence of the poet with his wife and with other persons.

—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has written a paper for the July Century on "The Failure of the Hampton Conference," held in February, 1865, for the purpose of effecting peace. Unpublished letters from Jefferson Davis and Robert M. T. Hunter are given.

—A volume on "Familiar Trees and Their Leaves," by E. Schuyler Mathews, is announced by the Messrs. Appleton. Over 200 varieties of trees are described in simple terms, technicalities being avoided. The drawings for the book were taken directly from nature.

—The new volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography" extends the work from Puckle to Reidford. Sidney Lee writes on Pye, the Poet Laureate, and Francis Quarles; Dr. S. R. Gardiner on Pym, the statesman; Joseph Knight on Quin, Rayner, and Reddish, the actors; Dr. Richard Garnett on Anne Radcliffe, the novelist; Leslie Stephen on Thomas Ralkes, founder of the Sunday school movement, and the philosopher Thomas Reid; Thomas Bayne on Allan Ramsay, the poet; Austin Dobson on Allan Ramsay, the painter; Stanley Lane-Poole on Sir Henry Rawlinson; Charles Kent on Charles Reade; Thorn Drury on Capt. Mayne Reid. The article on Sir Walter Raleigh is the joint work of Prof. Laughton and Sidney Lee.

—A novel with the title "Sir Mark; a Tale of the First Capital," by Anna Robeson Brown, which the Messrs. Appleton are soon to publish, is historical in character, with Philadelphia at the time of St. Clair's defeat, for the scene.

—A child's story intended to promote acquaintance with nature in a wholesome and entertaining way, has been written by Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, the author of "Bird-craft." Its title is "Tommy-Anne; or, The Three Hearts." It will be published by the Macmillan Company.

—Mr. Henry Ady, who has written under the pen name of Julia Cartwright, has prepared a life of J. F. Millet, which is said to contain many letters from the pen of the great painter not published in Sensier's volume, together with interesting information respecting his life and surroundings, the sale and subsequent history of his pictures, supplied by his family and friends. Mrs. Ady's book will be illustrated with photogravures from the master's most famous works.

—The work entitled "Sir Walter Scott's First Love," which has been written by Adam Scott, refers to the lady who became the wife of Sir William Forbes. Mr. Scott gives a number of passages from Scott's life and works in illustration of his subject. Margaret, in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel"; Ellen, in "The Lady of the Lake"; Matilda, in "Rokeby," and the Lady Greenmantle in "Red Gauntlet," all bore, in Lockhart's opinion, some distinctive features drawn from the attachment.

—The memoirs of Gen. Lejeune, which the Messrs. Longmans have in preparation, relate to the years 1780 to 1814. Except for a private edition of twenty copies, all but one of which have been lost, the work has never before been printed.

—Still another edition of Burns is announced, to be called the Edinburgh illustrated edition. William Scott Douglas has edited the poems, and Prof. Nichol has arranged them chronologically, with notes, glossary, and index, besides writing a biography.

—The fifth volume of the Social England series, edited by H. D. Traill, deals with the period from the accession of George I. to the battle of Waterloo. It is nearly ready.

—Andrew Lang's biography of Lockhart, which will be ready in October will add something to present knowledge of Lockhart's father-in-law, Scott.

—The popularity of the Yellow Book has declined of late, and Copeland and Day intend, it is said, to discontinue it, all of which seems to show that the critics cannot make a work popular by abusing it. Never was book more generally "jumped on" than "The Yaller Book."

—Mrs. Meynell, whom Coventry Palmer has been lauding with favor, has a volume of essays in press at Way & Williams's, in Chicago. In Boston two of Mrs. Meynell's works have been published by Copeland & Day—"The Rhythm of Life" and her "Poems."

—By special arrangement with the Messrs. Scribner, Mr. W. C. Brownell's admired essays, entitled "French Traits," will be issued by Flood & Vincent, in their Chautauqua series.

—A new and inexpensive edition of Browning will be issued in London, with Augustine Birrell as editor. The only complete edition of Browning now to be had in England costs over $20.

—Edward Arnold has nearly ready the following books: "The Cruise of the Antarctic," a voyage to the south polar regions in 1895, by H. J. Bull, a member of the expedition; "Persia Revisited," (1895,) by Gen. Sir Thomas Edward Gordon; "An Eton Playing Field," by E. M. S. Pilkington," and "One of God's Dilemmas," a novel, by Allen Upward.

—Messrs. Stone & Kimball have added to their Green Tree Library a second volume containing plays by Maurice Maeterlinck as translated by Richard Hovey.

—Messrs. Stone & Kimball report so great a demand for Harold Frederic's "Damnation of Theron Ware" that they are unable at times to meet it. The new edition which they have in preparation will be called after the London name of the book, "Illumination," but the old title, which was used in this country by mistake, will also be given on the title page. A poster to advertise this work has just been issued. It was drawn by J. H. Twachtman, and is his first work of the kind. The Bookman, in an article on Mr. Frederic, in which something is said of his familiarity with America in spite of his long residence in England, quotes from him the following remark: "I was brought up on or near a farm. I spent my boyhood in getting out of bed at 5 o'clock in the morning to look after the cattle, and until I was fourteen I drove a milk wagon as a 'side issue' in my agricultural duties. For one of my stories I read commercial law and that sort of thing under the instruction of a well-known lawyer of my acquaintance. For 'In the Valley,' which deals with American life during the Colonial period, I made eleven years' study of the domestic and political history of that time, the records, the 'costumes and properties.' Besides, I was born and reared in the New-York valley described in the book. The idea of the story and the spirit of it soaked into my mind eleven years before I wrote the first chapter."

—The manuscripts of three stories written by Charlotte Brontë, at the age of fourteen, seventeen, and twenty years, respectively, were to be sold in London a few days ago. They are unpublished, and are said to have been unknown to Mr. Gaskell. The Athenaeum remarks that "as this is, so far as we know, the first occasion on which any such manuscripts of Charlotte Brontë have been offered for sale in the open market, much curiosity exists as to their commercial value."

—A paper in the August number of The Forum, entitled "A French College Sixty Years Ago," written by the late Jules Simon, will give an interesting account of one chapter in that statesman's early life. M. Simon wrote the paper only a short time before his death.

—The recent sale in London of a copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost" (first edition) for $450 has called attention to the fact that the sum paid to Milton for the poem was $25. At the same sale a copy of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" (1776) sold for $325. Goldsmith's pay for the work was $300.

—Arthur Waugh, the London correspondent of The Critic writes that bicycling, as he hears, "upon all sides," is "slowly ruining the book trade. The staple product of that trade, of course, has long been the popular novel, and the supporters of the popular novel are principally young wives and younger daughters. But nowadays all daughters and most wives are in the open air from breakfast to dinner. They have no time for reading, and in the evening they are too drowsy even to go to a theatre. Consequently, the libraries find that families who used to exchange volumes three times a week do so no more than once a month; they therefore limit the number of their orders, and find that they get on very well with one-fourth of the stock which was necessary a few years ago. Meanwhile publishers groan, and the popular novelist is in despair. The immediate result is that publishers are holding back until the Autumn many books which they had intended to issue before the Summer holidays. And the consequent remote result will be a congestion of the book trade in October, from which nothing but a decline in the cycle mania can deliver us. Of course, the decline will come. But for the present there is more profit in tire making than in book binding."

—Rand, McNally & Co. have just issued an excellent map of Westchester County designed for the use of wheelmen. It is prepared on the sectional plan, with the best roads, good roads, and fair roads all indicated by the style of lines employed. Much other information, such as the sites of good hotels, is also given. These publishers have ready at the same time a new edition of Ernest Ingersoll's "Guide to the Country Around New-York."

—The least expensive of all periodicals in his country, The Penny Magazine, will have among the contributors to its August number, Edward Atkinson and Edgar Fawcett.

## SUNDAY BICYCLING CONDEMNED.

### Impossible to Serve God and Skylark About on a Wheel.

The Christian Endeavorers of the Church of the Strangers held special services in the church, at Mercer and Eighth Streets, last evening. They were welcomed by the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor of the church, who advised them not to work for the individual church, whether Baptist, Methodist, or Episcopalian, but for all Christianity. The sanctity of the Sabbath, Mr. Blackburn said, is the great dike between Christianity and infidelity and should be preserved. He regretted that thousands of church members every Sunday preferred to ride their bicycles rather than attend Divine worship.

"It is impossible," said Mr. Blackburn, "to serve God and skylark about on a bicycle."

Mr. Blackburn said that young men had come to the front in church management during the last twenty-five years. A quarter of a century ago only men at least fifty years old were allowed control of church affairs. If all the New-York church members would do their duty, said Mr. Blackburn in conclusion, every place of vice would be closed before next Sunday.

President George E. Bemis of the First District Local Union of the Christian Endeavor Society delivered an address on "Every-Day Heroism in the Battle of Life." He spoke of the heroic deeds of soldiers in battle and of the glory which attached to the fame of warriors, but the greatest heroes, he said, were those who struggled in the fight for existence, surmounting difficulties and discouragements silently and without complaint.

### Printers' Athletic Games.

The sixteenth annual games of the Printers' Benevolent Association will be held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Street and Second Avenue, Saturday, July 11. The games will begin at 3 P. M. and will consist of 100-yard run, 220-yard run, running long jump, 440-yard run, half-mile run, pole vault, one-mile run, and two-mile run. The prizes are clocks, pieces of silverware, lamps, and tea sets. Entries close July 6 with John Wood, 495 Ninth Avenue, this city.


# Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.


# PRINCETON'S BALL SEASON

## TIGERS WON THE CHAMPIONSHIP AFTER A HARD STRUGGLE.

**Princeton Pluck and Princeton Unity Secure the Honor for Orange and Black—An Excellent Record Made by the Team—Six of the Nine Championship Games Were Won—Capt. Bradley Will Be at the Head of Next Year's Team.**

PRINCETON, N. J., June 28.—By winning the final championship game at New-Haven last Tuesday, the Princeton baseball team closed the most successful season experienced by Old Nassau in half a decade. Not since the days of Capt. Dana, '91, when Fred Brokaw was behind the bat and "Laurie" Young was the prince of college pitchers, have the Tigers been victorious over all rivals on the diamond. Several seasons have brought victories over Harvard, but this year marks the first championship over Yale since the final game of the season of 1891, when, on June 16 of that year, the orange and black waved victoriously over the blue of Yale in New-York, with a score of 5 to 2.

Time after time Princeton has downed all other foes and has been within what seemed easy reach of the coveted championship, and just as often Yale's mighty men of valor have carried off the final game in New-York and sent the Tiger back to his lair with clipped claws, but with hope in his heart and sand in his craw for another year.

President Patton once remarked to a group of students calling at his house that it is extremely creditable to Princeton that she wins as often as she does, for her rivals at Cambridge and New-Haven have threefold and twice as much material, respectively, from which to choose their teams. Princeton's official list of students has not yet reached 1,200, while at Yale there are over 2,400, and at Harvard 3,600 students this year. But, in spite of this great handicap, Princeton pluck and Princeton unity of action manage to pull out a championship either on the diamond or the gridiron oftener than is done by any of her rivals, with the possible exception of Yale, and between the orange and black and the blue the records show almost a division of honors.

This year Princeton's claim to championship honors on the diamond are without a blemish. When, last Winter, Manager Elliott scheduled the longest season ever undertaken, including five championship games with both Harvard and Yale in place of the usual three games, many of the big wigs shook their heads and said it was too much. It was argued that with one championship game every week, beginning with May 9 and lasting till nearly the 1st of July, the pitchers would never last. But the outcome shows that Manager Elliott did not reckon beyond his resources. A total of thirty-one games have been played by the Tigers since March 28, and, with the exception of the contests with the professional teams, nearly every game has been won.

In her games with the college teams, Princeton has secured a total of 301 runs, to 109 for all opponents. Of the nine championship games played with Harvard and Yale, the Tigers have captured six, with a total of 65 runs, to 43 by opponents. With Harvard the record is: Princeton won three games, Harvard won one; Princeton, 34 runs; Harvard, 25. A singular thing about these four games was that Princeton scored two of her three victories at Cambridge, while Harvard captured her single game at Princeton, and on Commencement Day. With Yale, the record stands: Princeton won three games, Yale won two games; total runs, Princeton, 31; Yale 18. Princeton's victory over the blue was made the more remarkable by the fact that on the home grounds the Tigers shut Yale out in both games, in the first one by the score of 13—0, and in the second by 5—0; and further by the fact that with the games two all, the Tigers invaded the territory of the enemy, and on Commencement Day, when the crowd was almost to a man made up of Yale sympathizers, with all that that means at New-Haven, where games are as often won by the rooting of the bleachers as by the playing of the team, earned a victory by sheer pluck and clean playing.

The causes which have given Princeton a championship team this season are numerous and diverse, but a few are noteworthy. Chief among them is the masterly manner in which Capt. Bradley has developed the material at his command. The season started out with a very disorganized team left over from last year. Such stars as Jake Otto, the veteran first baseman; Dougal Ward, the second baseman and great wielder of the ash; Capt. Brown, the short stop; Chris Payne, the mighty man with the stick and sure fielder, and "Doggie" Trenchard, the crack catcher and all-round athlete, were graduated with the class of '95, leaving five vacancies to be filled in this year's team. Capt. Bradley's call for candidates in February brought out a considerable amount of fair material, but with so many vacancies to fill things looked rather dubious for the Princeton season. All the pitchers were back, however, and it was felt that if a suitable catcher could be developed the other positions could be fairly well filled from the material.

Smith was the chief reliance for catcher for a time, but the rapid development of Walter Titus, '96, coupled with the absence of a good second baseman, made it advisable to place Smith at second and intrust Titus with the receiving. Titus not only proved worthy of the trust, but developed so rapidly that he is now looked upon as one of the best catchers Princeton has had in many a year. His receiving is clean, his throwing sure and speedy, and he never misses an opportunity to play the game for all there is in it. His batting is of the highest order, and, consequently, he has proved a tremendous find.

The other positions were filled from last year's substitutes, with "King" Kelly at first base, Smith at second, Pierre Ward—the most brilliant short stop Princeton has had in a decade—at short; the veteran Gunner at third, and Capt. Bradley and the three pitchers alternating in the field. This team started out as a strong batting aggregation and a fair fielding team, but before the season closed this order was reversed. The fielding record during the past month has been excellent, but the stick work has not been nearly so good as earlier in the season. On the whole, however, the batting of the Tigers compares very favorably with that of Yale and Harvard.

Another cause which contributed greatly to the success of the Princetonians was the popularity of Capt. Bradley. Every man on the team is an ardent devotee of the little Captain, and his orders are obeyed as a labor of love.

The pluck of the Tigers in the face of defeat should not be unnoticed in accounting for their victory. Several former Princeton teams have been uniformly successful up to the time of commencement and then have gone to pieces at the critical time. This year the Tigers repeated this record, so far as commencement was concerned, for it was then that they lost to both Harvard and Yale. But, unlike former teams, they made a great rally at the finish, and in the face of defeat went into the final games with a determination that meant victory or death in the last ditch.

But it would be unfair to pass over the contribution of one man to Princeton's victory, who, though not in the game, probably did as much as any other one man toward bringing the championship back to Old Nassau. That is Earle, the professional coach. Earle coached the team in the early part of the season and then left for Texas. When the Yale-Princeton game in New-York went against the Tigers, Capt. Bradley telegraphed Earle to come on to Princeton. The latter came up on the first train, and from that moment till the end of the season did everything in his power to save the championship for his boys. He labored incessantly with the players, and soon had them back to the form they were showing when he left them. Shortly after his arrival the Tigers were playing as one man. Earle is fairly in love with Princeton and is earnestly considering giving up professional ball and entering at Old Nassau as a student.

The prospect for next year is bright. After the final game, Capt. Bradley was unanimously chosen to captain the team next year. Three valuable men will be missed in the graduation of Gunster, '96; Titus, '96, and Ward, '96. But all the pitchers will return to college, and, besides the present substitutes, the incoming class promises much.


## ROME WASN'T BUILT IN A DAY,

Neither are the obstinate maladies, to the removal of which the great corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is adapted curable in an hour. To persist in the use of this standard remedy is no more than just. Biliousness, constipation, malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaints, and nervousness are among the complaints which it eradicates.


### Sunday League Ball Games.

AT CHICAGO.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | — | 4 |
| Louisville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Louisville, 5. Errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Friend and Dalley; Frazier and Kinslow.

AT ST. LOUIS.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | —12 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 1 |

Base hits—Cincinnati, 18; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Foreman and Peitz; Donahue, Kissinger, and Murphy.

### Standing of the Clubs.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 35 | 19 | .648 |
| Cleveland | 35 | 18 | .647 |
| Cincinnati | 38 | 22 | .633 |
| Boston | 32 | 22 | .593 |
| Washington | 27 | 24 | .529 |
| Chicago | 32 | 29 | .525 |
| Pittsburg | 28 | 27 | .509 |
| Philadelphia | 29 | 28 | .509 |
| Brooklyn | 28 | 28 | .500 |
| New-York | 23 | 32 | .418 |
| St. Louis | 15 | 42 | .263 |
| Louisville | 11 | 42 | .208 |

### Paterson, 16; Metropolitan, 9.

PATERSON, N. J., June 28.—The Patersons administered another defeat to the Metropolitans to-day. Lampe being hit hard and giving a number of bases on balls. In the seventh inning the local team scored 9 runs, on six hits, four bases on balls, and two errors by Cohen. Irwin then retired Lampe from the box and finished the game himself. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paterson | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | — | 16 |
| Metropolitan | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4— | 9 |

Base hits—Paterson, 16; Metropolitan, 10. Errors—Paterson, 5; Metropolitan, 2. Batteries—Cogan and Eltom; Lampe, Irwin, and Zearfoss. Umpire—Mr. Burns.

### A Game for Each Nine.

NEWARK, N. J., June 28.—Two games were played here to-day between the Newark and Wilmington Clubs. Each team won a game. The second game, which was won by the home team, was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Five home runs were scored in the first game, three of which were made by the Newark team. Nops pitched a good game for Wilmington, but the other pitchers were inclined to be wild. Score:

FIRST GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1— | 8 |
| Wilmington | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1— | 14 |

Base hits—Newark, 9; Wilmington, 11. Errors—Newark, 3; Wilmington, 3. Batteries—Settley, Bristow, and Dowd; Nops and Kinsella. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Wilmington | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 2 |

Base hits—Newark, 4; Wilmington, 4. Errors—Wilmington, 4. Batteries—Lloyd and Dowd; Amole and Kinsella. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

## NEW-ROCHELLE YACHT RACES.

### Many Yachts Entered for the Regatta to be Sailed Friday.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 28.—The eleventh annual regatta of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club, July 3, ought to furnish some very interesting races. The entries thus far received are very satisfactory. Over seventeen boats from outside clubs have already been entered for the races. Among yacht owners who will contest for the prizes are W. Gould Brokaw, who has entered his schooner Amorita, sloop Vaquero, and his half-rater Defender, and Ralph N. Ellis, who has entered his thirty-foot sloop Hera.

Among other special thirty-footers that will race are C. Barnum Seeley's Departure, O. G. Jennings's Mai, H. B. Duryea's Vaquero III., and Dr. Francis Valk's Jane S. F. M. Hoyt has entered the cutter Norota, and C. P. Buchanan the Olga. Mr. Hoyt's half-rater Gnome has also been entered. J. and H. L. De Forest of the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club will sail their catboat Volsung. Others are S. C. Pirie's Onaway, C. T. Pierce's Oconee, O. H. Chellborg's Melita, F. M. Randall's Fresto, Channing Miller's Niamuck, Frank M. Brown's Molly Bawn, and Howard T. Curry's Terrapin.

The yacht club has chartered the steamboat Aurora to convey the racers. The Aurora will leave New-York City for New-Rochelle from the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 8:30 A. M.

## INDIAN HARBOR'S SPECIAL.

### Thirty-Footers, Half-Raters, and Others to Race Off Greenwich.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club's special regatta will be sailed to-morrow off Greenwich. The start will be made at 11 o'clock, and the entries are as follows:

Special Thirty-Foot Class—Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea; Wawa, James Stillman; Musme, J. M. Macdonough; Departure, C. Barnum Seeley; Hera, Ralph N. Ellis; Mai, O. G. Jennings; Asahi, Bayard Thayer; Esperanza, A. S. Van Wickle; Carolina, Pembroke Jones.

Special Thirty-four-Foot Class—Dragoon, F. M. Freeman; Acushla, Wilmer Hanan; Vorant II., George G. Tyson.

Special Twenty-one-Foot Class for Open Sloops—Celia, W. S. Gould; Houri, E. B. Hart, Jr.; Maysie, William Osborn, Jr.

Special Fifteen-Foot Class for Open Sloops (Half-Raters)—Gnome, F. M. Hoyt; Paprika, C. S. Hoyt; Ideal, H. O. Havemeyer; El Rio, C. H. Crane; Glance, F. L. Downing; Microbe, Herbert B. Seeley; Trilby, George G. Tyson; Sola, Charles T. Wills; Riverside, William A. Hamilton.

Cabin Catboats, Thirty Feet and Under—Dorothy, George Hill; Molly Bawn, F. M. Brown; Lizzie V., W. P. Vreeland; Volsung, J. De Forest; Onaway, S. C. Pirie; Oconee, C. T. Pierce; Undia, H. G. Gordon; Weasel, T. E. Ferris; Nixie, W. G. Buxton; Mary II., William E. Elsworth; Drift, W. T. Bernard; Presto, F. M. Randall; Ethel, F. I. Bergen.

Open Catboats, Shiftable Ballast—Fugitive, G. E. Schabbehar; Punch, Clark Brothers; Chipnie, H. R. Hatfield; Lady Ellen, John Graham.

Open Sloops, Shiftable Ballast—E. Z. Sloat, Bottomly Brothers.

### Cock Robin Wins a Knockabout Race.

BOSTON, June 28.—The twenty-one-foot knockabout fleet raced at Marblehead yesterday for a one-hundred-dollar cup offered by Commodore W. Amory Gardner of the Eastern Yacht Club. The wind was light from the southeast, but the eleven starters made a pretty race, and furnished fine sport for the Eastern Club members, who followed the race on a big steamer. C. S. Easton's Herreshoff Cock Robin showed by far the most speed, and went to windward in the light air in particularly fine shape. Last year's champion, La Chica, was quite a match for her in running, but had to be content with second place. Tautag was third, and the others strung out.

### The Canada Makes a Good Showing.

TORONTO, June 28.—Great interest was centred in the Royal Canadian Yacht Club races here yesterday afternoon, owing to the fact that the new yacht Canada, the boat built by a syndicate of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club members to accept the challenge of the Lincoln Park Yacht Club of Chicago to an international race, was to compete. The Canada was out for her first race here, her competitors being the Zellma and Vreda. She finished 3 minutes behind the Zellma, but the form she showed was fully satisfactory to the club, which holds that the Canada will be an exceedingly fast craft when she gets stretched out.

### Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 28.—Passed West—Steam yachts Parthenia, Stephen W. Roach; Eugenia, John B. Herreshoff; Sylvia, Edward M. Brown; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Anita, John H. Flagler, and Scythian, Daniel Edgar. Schooner yachts Comet, W. H. Langley; Ariel, Percy Chubb; and Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Passed East—Steam yachts Naroda, Henry Walters; Tolnette, Albert B. Hilton; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer, and Nereid, Albert J. Wise.

Left for Eastward—Schooner yachts Priscilla, James Golding, and Yampa, Richard S. Palmer.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Sloop yacht Banshee, Henry Doscher.

NEWPORT, June 28.—Yachts sailed to-day are: Steamers—Sultana, John R. Drexel, for New-York; Baracouta, Mrs. J. G. Fell, and Unquow, John Hall, and sloop Mystery of the New-York Yacht Club.

Schooner yacht Glendevere, Robert Carpenter, arrived.

Other yachts in port to-night are: Steamers—Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Formosa, W. H. Fabyn; Egret, Mr. Cannon, and Beatrice, Ogden Goelet, and sloop Daffodil, F. P. Sands.

## HAVERFORD'S EXCELLENT TEAM.

### The College Cricketers That Are Playing in England.

The Haverford College cricket team, now in England, will play its first important game today, when the crack eleven of Cheltenham College will be encountered at Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, that county made famous in cricket history by W. G. Grace, the champion.

Although not so well known as Eton, Harrow, or Rugby, Cheltenham has one of the strongest teams in England, and if the visiting collegians can put up a good game for Cheltenham, they may expect a very successful tour. The team is under the Captaincy of F. H. B. Champain. He has seven of last year's men, including E. T. M. Barrett, who has already compiled two centuries this season. In Du Boulay, Champain, Luce, Robertson, and Barrett, Cheltenham has some fine bowlers, against whom it will be found difficult to score.

The Haverford team is a very fair aggregation, and it should be able to give a good account of itself. Its personnel is as follows:

John A. Lester will captain the team. He is distinctively a product of Haverford cricket training. Before entering Haverford College he attended Ackworth School, in Yorkshire, England, where he had the reputation of being a fair bowler and a very indifferent batsman. Woodcock, the old Haverford coach, made a wonderful improvement in him during his freshman year, teaching him a sound defense and a little of his own hitting power. During that year, Lester made an average of 100 for the college, and scored two centuries during the season, playing for the St. David's Club after the close of the college. His averages for the next two years were 62 and 49, respectively. He has also won the intercollegiate prize bat for four successive years.

Douglas Howe Adams will play his third season on the team. He is a Belmont Cricket Club man, and has profited wonderfully by his Summers' play in Philadelphia matches. During his freshman year he made the highest average among the juniors at Belmont. He once topped the century for the first eleven of that club, but the best performance of his career was undoubtedly his inning of 74, made for the Professionals against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia. Adams's form this year is better than ever. He is expected to do some useful bowling for the team with his high delivery and sharp break-back.

Charles H. Howson has played on the team since he entered college. As a freshman, he showed great promise behind the wickets, but has failed to come up to expectations in that position, partly owing to a bad injury received last year. As a batsman, Howson, in form, is a most attractive and finished player. He is at his best on a hard wicket, where his game is a very fast one, erring a little on the side of over-confidence. His average for Wayne last year was well on to the thirties, his best inning being a score of sixty-odd against Penn. Howson is a fast and erratic bowler, having a deplorable habit of bowling on the leg.

Archer B. Mifflin is a clubmate of Howson, well known to Philadelphia cricketers. He is better known as a fast bowler than as a batsman, though his work with the willow for Wayne last year was exceptionally good. He made 145 against the Incogniti, and his average almost coincided with that of Howson. Mifflin is at present bowling very fast, and has conquered some of that wildness which has been one of his most serious defects. Great things are expected from him in the batting line, from the records he has made. Mifflin has a good physique and will stand a lot of bowling.

J. Henry Scattergood filled the position of wicketkeeper acceptably part of last season. He shows improvement in this department of the game from his Winter's work, and if he can conquer one or two defects, should, with experience, make a very good stumper. He has little patience at the bat, but will no doubt be useful for knocking off runs in short order when he meets his day. Scattergood is a sharp field at point or cover.

C. Russell Hinchman, a Belmont man and former member of the University of Pennsylvania eleven, went to Haverford in '94, and made his place on the team that year. In his younger days he took the bowling prize among the Belmont juniors. Hinchman is a batsman who, while not always playing in the most appro

# The New-York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

BENTLEY'S OLD-FASHIONED CIRCUS—Equestrian Feats, &c.—Afternoon, 2:00; Evening, 8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Olivette—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—9:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 8:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Brooklyn—4:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Oberstaiger—8:00.

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What Is Going On To-day.

—Public hearing by Aldermanic Committee on Bridges and Tunnels on application of the New-York and Brooklyn Railroad Company to construct a tunnel under the East River, 2:30 P. M.
—Board of State Railroad Commissioners to announce decision on question of continuous elevated railroad trains north and south of the Harlem River.
—Tammany Hall Executive Committee, meeting to complete arrangements for attending Chicago Convention, 4:30 P. M.
—St. Vincent Ferrer's School, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, closing exercises, at 3 P. M.
—Board of Education meeting to hear protests against the further occupation of Public School No. 87.
—Daughters of the Revolution meeting at 156 Fifth Avenue to consider Constitutional amendments.
—Convention of Socialists-Trade and Labor Alliance at Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street.
—Grammar School No. 20, 160 Chrystie Street, closing exercises male department, 1:30 P. M.
—Meeting of the clothing finishers at Walhalla Hall to decide on the question of a strike.
—Atlantic Avenue Railroad Commission, Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 4 P. M.
—Prohibition Party, 515 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.
—Manhattan College. Commencement exercises, 4 P. M.
—Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, 2 P. M.
—Brooklyn Aldermen, 2 P. M.

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The Courts.


Haitien Minister to Resign.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Clement Haentjens, Minister from Haiti to the United States, with headquarters in New-York City, will resign his office and remove to Paris.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

| | Weather Bureau. 1895. | 1896. | TIMES. 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 65 | 64 | 70 |
| 6 A. M. | 65 | 65 | 69 |
| 9 A. M. | 66 | 64 | 69 |
| 12 M. | 68 | 68 | 70 |
| 4 P. M. | 73 | 62 | 68 |
| 6 P. M. | 74 | 64 | 67 |
| 9 P. M. | 71 | 65 | 67 |
| 12 P. M. | 71 | 64 | 68 |

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....68.50
Weather Bureau .....64.00
1895 .....68.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years .....71.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers, followed by Fair Weather.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 2, Column 7.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1896.

## A DOUBLE STANDARD IS A DOUBTFUL STANDARD.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

To Readers Going Out of Town.

*The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.*

### DEFEAT AND DISRUPTION.

"Disruption" is what Mr. WHITNEY points to as the consequence for the Democratic Party of free silver. It is a plain and ugly word. Mr. WHITNEY is the last man in the party to use it lightly or without being compelled to do so. He is a very strong party man. He values organization very highly. He knows how necessary it is to the advancement of any cause by party action. He is also, more than most men of his strength of character and purpose, a partisan in feeling and sympathy. He has a deep interest in politics, in its contests and combinations, the play of its forces, the energy and variety of the occupation itself. He has a genuine pleasure in the operation of a mechanism of which the motive power is the will of large bodies of men and in which the elements of every problem are the opinions, the sentiments, the interests of men. He has worked with and for his party in times of great doubt and difficulty, and always in such a way as to inspire confidence in his fidelity. "Disruption" means more from his lips than from those of almost any observer, however well informed or fitted to frame a prediction. No one can doubt that the disaster he foresees he would prevent if he could by any sacrifice save honor. That, even if he were capable of making it, he now sees would be utterly vain.

He says the situation is like that of 1860. It is in reality far worse. In 1860 the Democracy broke up on the question of slavery and the political principles involved in it. But it was inevitable, and the pro-slavery party stood for interests that could not be given up save on the arbitrament of force. They were essential interests, and, fatal as it was to uphold them, there was no escape. The training and convictions of generations held the party to its course, and that course was followed with perfect sincerity, conscience, and courage to the end. The free-silver party is the result of a delusion, and a recent one. Many of its leaders are sincere, but those who are so are ignorant and of very limited force. You could not imagine a group of free-silver leaders like CALHOUN, DAVIS, STEPHENS, TOOMBS, LAMAR. For the moment, the distress and confusion following the panic of 1893—itself one of the indirect legacies of the war—have incited multitudes in the South and West to join in the free-silver movement. To the force of these motives have been added the disintegrating influences of changing political conditions, amid which new and untried men of strong passions and weak minds have come to the front. But there is no great cause involved. There is no definite principle at stake. There is nothing but the stream of mingled discontents.

If disruption comes upon the Democratic Party from such a source, it means dissolution. You cannot take a great party to hopeless and certain defeat for a shallow and dishonest craze of which even its victims have no clear notion without dissolving it. Not only its spirit is broken, but its character is gone. The people will despise it, and will not again trust it. Why should they? It puts in peril the interests of every man in the Republic, not more the capital of the financier, the enterprises of the captains of industry than the daily bread of the wage earner. It becomes not merely a weak, foolish, wayward organization, but a dangerous one, threatening the things by which the people live. After 1860 it took the Democratic Party a quarter of a century to regain the control of the Government, but it retained traditions as to commercial emancipation and decentralization which gave it vitality and the possibility of great service when service was recognized as needed. If it is disrupted on the issue of free silver, because it sustains the shameful idea of scaling debts and robbing both labor and capital of half their honest due, how long will it take to recover? The youngest voter at the next election would not live to see the day. For any period worth considering disruption by free-silver lunacy means destruction.

### THE "BOROUGH" SYSTEM.

The exotic term "borough" does not seem to us very appropriate for such subdivisions of the municipality as are proposed in Mr. DE WITT's resolution before the Greater New-York Commission, and the plan of local "home rule" within the future limits of the city is not one which can be carried out with much completeness. How far it may be applied to advantage it is for the commission to consider, but any considerable degree of autonomy in the civic divisions is hardly practicable.

Mr. DE WITT's resolution declares in favor of "one Mayor and a Common Council, who, together with the several administrative departments to be filled at the pleasure of the Mayor, shall have control of all subjects of common and general interest, such as taxation, education, police, excise, fire, and charities, while to each borough shall be confided all subjects of local concern, such as the opening, grading, paving, and cleaning of streets and other sectional subjects or improvements." It is evident that the general financial administration as well as taxation, and what is called the Department of Correction as well as that of Charities, must pertain to the general municipal authority. This seems to us to be true also of the care of the water front and its facilities and of all public parks.

It is difficult to see what there is of special "local concern" except that which relates to the streets, and that is not wholly so. If the divisions were sufficiently large, Manhattan Island constituting one, for instance, the "annexed district" another, the Queens County section a third, Kings County a fourth, and Richmond County a fifth, it might be practicable to determine by some local authority upon street opening, grading, sewering, and paving and to confide to such authority the care of streets, as repairing, cleaning, and lighting, but a logical accompaniment of such a plan would be the bearing of the expense by those who controlled the administration and were immediately concerned in its results. It would almost of necessity involve a separate system of taxation and of assessment for these street purposes.

The act under which the commission must work puts one limitation upon it in the requirement that a uniform rate of taxation and of valuation for taxation shall be provided for. This means in effect that all improvements which are to be met from taxation and all expenses of maintenance and administration shall be imposed upon the city at large. This has been especially insisted upon in behalf of the people of Brooklyn, and the expectation has evidently been that the cost of bringing the street development, as well as the general administration of the outlying districts, into harmony with that of New-York City should be borne by the taxation of the whole community. It certainly cannot be expected that the people of any backward or undeveloped district, however great or small, shall determine the work to be done in street improvements, virtually incur the expense or the obligation to meet the expense, and have the work executed by authorities of their own and yet have the financial burden borne by the city as a whole. If there must be one system of taxation and of financial administration, there must be one authority to determine what is to be done and to control its execution.

It seems to us that what the commission must aim at, so far as the plan of federation is concerned, is some system of adequate representation of local interests in the central authority and of subdivision under a central head for administrative work rather than independent local authorities either for determining what shall be done or for executing it. If there should be, for instance, five or ten or fifteen, or any larger number, of territorial divisions, each should have its proportionate representation in the Common Council or any other central body, and the head of each municipal department should have a deputy in charge of its affairs in each division acting under the central authority. The borough plan or federation plan, strictly speaking, with districts quite autonomous in certain matters of local concern, is not consistent with the principle of a uniform system of assessment and taxation. If we must have the latter, the subdivision will have to be representative and administrative only, with a central control in all departments of municipal service.

### FARMERS KNOW ABOUT THIS.

Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. HANNA desire that the tariff shall be the dominant issue in this year's campaign. It does not seem probable at present that their desire will be satisfied, but if the tariff should become the leading topic, we think these gentlemen and their immediate associates would find the discussion of it much less beneficial to themselves and their party than they profess to believe it would be, especially with respect to the iron and steel industry, which is now protected by an average ad valorem duty of 48 per cent., although the price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg is substantially on a parity with the price in England and the price of steel at the same city is even lower than the English price. Such are the conditions, even after the Bessemer Iron Ore Pool, organized by Mr. HANNA himself, has increased the cost of producing pig iron by about $2 per ton.

We have directed attention recently to the organization and operations of several new combinations in this industry and to the exactions of others which have been in existence for years. We are not able to agree with our excellent contemporary, The Iron Age, which asserts that these "combinations and agreements are but temporary expedients." It is true that such combinations are sometimes short lived, but it is also true that some of them have existed for long terms. The Steel Rail Pool, for example, has been maintained for seven or eight years, with one or two breaks of short duration. The Steel Beam Pool had existed for sixteen years when it was dissolved, two or three years ago. Moreover, a short-lived combination may do much harm in its brief term. We contend that such associations should not be assisted by high tariff duties, which enable them to exact unreasonable and extortionate prices from consumers here while they, or some of them, sell at much lower prices to buyers in foreign countries. The Iron Age of last week says:

"The present era of combinations is unduly exciting a great many people. They lose their temper and apply harsh epithets to their fellow-citizens who have engineered these combinations, merely because prices on some commodities have been marked up to a higher point than ordinary trade conditions would appear to justify. The exercise of a little patience is all that is needed to bring about a better frame of mind."

But these excited persons who are compelled to pay extortionate prices do not feel like waiting patiently for the reduction which may some time or other follow a dissolution of the ring.

Take the Nail Pool, for example, which has increased the price of cut nails by 228 per cent. and the price of wire nails by 200 per cent., and concerning the operations of which The Iron Age in this same number publishes several pages of news and complaints. This combination began its work in May, 1895, a little more than a year ago, and while the prices of nails are higher now by 228 and 200 per cent., respectively, the price of Bessemer pig iron, the fundamental raw material, is higher by only 10 per cent. How can buyers of nails regard with patience the greed of this Pool!

The Iron Age publishes letters from seventeen wholesale dealers and forty-two prominent retailers (reporting from seventeen States) relating to the effect of this outrageous extortion upon the nail trade. We quote the following extracts from the letters of the retail merchants:

"Farmers can stand such things well enough when their prospects are good, but now oats are starting at 10 cents per bushel and wheat at 50 cents, and not more than 50 per cent. of a crop over the State. We often have customers who say they will put off repairs on account of high prices. This is especialy so with the farmers." [Indiana.]

"The high price on nails has interfered very much with building and repairing. The farmers say they will wait until nails get cheaper, and that they cannot afford to pay 4 cents for nails and sell oats at 14 cents." [Illinois.]

"We have no doubt that the sale of nails is greatly interfered with by the present high prices. The farmer who would ordinarily buy a keg of 10d. or 20d. nails at a reasonable price now buys the very least quantity he can get along with." [Iowa.]

"It keeps a great many from building or repairing; they just say they will put it off. Especially is this the case with the farmers." [Kentucky.]

"I find it very hard to make my trade understand why nails should cost so much more than other goods manufactured from the same material." [Maine.]

"This is an agricultural community, and we must show some tangible sympathy for our customers, who are getting but 30 cents for corn, 10 cents for potatoes, and 65 to 70 cents per bushel for wheat." [Delaware.]

Extortion in the nail trade affects a very large number of persons. There is no other product of the iron and steel industry which is sold to so many buyers. Every farmer is a purchaser. In this case the farmers have "lost their temper" and are "applying harsh epithets" to those who have "successfully engineered" the Nail Pool.

Such extortion makes Populists. It tends to increase the number of silver inflationists in the agricultural districts. It intensifies unreasoning hostility toward "corporations." We believe that, at least, it should not be encouraged and assisted by the tariff. This Pool needs no tariff for any legitimate use, for it exports 20,000,000 pounds of nails per annum. The farmers are beginning to find out that these exports are sold at a price lower by about 40 per cent. than the price they are forced to pay. The Republican Party voted in Congress a few months ago to increase the duty on nails by 15 per cent. and promised to add more in 1898. Will it defend this vote and promise before the farmers in the campaign?

### IT WOULD NOT DO AT ALL.

We have received the following note, the writer of which, by his well-known and valuable service as a sincere and high-minded citizen, is entitled to the greatest respect:

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

How would the following do for a Democratic currency plank?

The Democratic Party asserts again its historic belief in hard money—gold and silver freely coined at a ratio fixed by Congress—the only legal tender contemplated by the Constitution—and demands that the greenbacks and paper money based on bonds and issued for the benefit of banks and speculators shall be replaced by coin and coin certificates of deposit, and that in this country nothing shall be money that does not honestly represent labor.

The Democratic Party, which has always opposed monopolies, denounces the gold monopoly as the most oppressive of all.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

LENOX, MASS., June 26, 1896.

It is our judgment that the adoption of such a "plank" would lead to the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic Party and that the defeat would be deserved. Certainly THE TIMES could not ask its readers to approve such a declaration, because it has for many years been engaged in furnishing them with facts and arguments demanding its absolute and total rejection.

"Gold and silver freely coined at a ratio fixed by Congress" would at the present time, or at any time that we can definitely imagine, be an evil and a wrong. There is no stable ratio between the two metals. As a matter of fact, there never has been. For nearly a quarter of a century their relative values have fluctuated in a way that made their unlimited joint use as money metals impossible. They have been steadier for three years past, but that is because Congress stopped meddling with them and left them to adjust themselves.

The Constitutional argument is practically only a negative argument and is of no value. The Constitution (Article I., Section 8, Paragraph 5) gives Congress the power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof" and (Section 10, Paragraph 1) forbids any State to "coin money" or to "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." This is conclusive against legal-tender paper issued by the States. It has no bearing on the wisdom of coining a metal of fluctuating value as legal-tender money at an arbitrary ratio with another metal of practically stable value. As a matter of high expediency it would be far better to have no legal-tender coin whatever, to let the mint stamp the fineness and weight of metal upon such coins as may be convenient for use, and leave them to be exchanged as the people choose.

The withdrawal of greenbacks would be a wise thing. The "paper money based on bonds and issued for the benefit of banks and speculators" we suppose refers to the National bank currency. The characterization is, we believe, historically unfounded and erroneous and very unfair in fact. But this currency has reached the limit of its useful expansion. We should be glad to see it replaced. "Coin and coin certificates of deposit" might make a good currency, though we believe that a sound bank-note currency has its uses which coin cannot serve. But whether "coin and coin certificates" would really be good money depends wholly on what the coin is. Under existing conditions gold is the only coin safe to use.

As for the "gold monopoly," we know of none. We fear that it would be idle to argue on the matter with one who believes in it. But we believe that gold or its equivalent can be had to pay every honest debt, and that the vast body of creditors to whom small amounts are owing have a right to it.

### TUBERCULIN FOR CITY COWS.

Upon the recommendation of Sanitary Superintendent ROBERTS the Board of Health has approved an amendment to that section of the Sanitary Code which relates to cows kept within the city limits. This amendment provides that no cows shall be kept in the city without a permit in writing from the Health Department, and that permits shall be granted only after the department shall have ascertained that the drainage and water supply of the premises are good, that the stables are well ventilated, and that the cows are free from tuberculosis and other diseases. It will be observed that the enforcement of this rule requires the application of the tuberculin test to all the cows. There are said to be about 2,000 of them.

It is certainly desirable that the premises upon which milch cows are kept in the thinly settled parts of the city should be in good sanitary condition, especially with respect to the water supply, for epidemics have been caused by the use of water from polluted wells in washing milk cans and in other dairy work. It is not less important that the sale of milk from tuberculous cows kept within the city limits should be prevented and that such cows should be killed. But the same conclusive arguments which call for this action with respect to the cows within the boundary lines are not less forcible and convincing when other cows, from which milk is taken to be sold in this city, are the subject of consideration. The sale of milk from no tuberculous herd, whether kept within or without the city limits, should be permitted here. We hope the board will eventually perfect a license system by which all tuberculous milk can be excluded.

### A BIG PROBLEM.

Mr. GEORGE BURTON ADAMS has, in The Atlantic Monthly for July, an article on "The United States and the Anglo-Saxon Future" which is likely to attract a good deal of attention. Its main proposition is that the world is now passing through a "stage of history" which can lead to "nothing less than the domination of the world in ideas, arts, and institutions by some one racial type." Without wishing to do injustice to the writer's elaborate reasoning, we think we may fairly say that his conclusions are that the racial type which is destined to exercise this "domination" is the Anglo-Saxon, that leadership will fall to either England or the United States, and that it is more probable and more desirable that it should go to the United States than to England. In any case, "the leadership of the future cannot be based upon force; it must be the result of reasonable conviction." Meanwhile we must above all keep the peace with England, improve "our navy and mercantile marine," and seek "increased participation in international affairs whenever a natural occasion offers."

The vision is more or less inspiring. We are far from denying that it will come true. There is in it a prospect that may well attract any one who realizes what is generally understood by Anglo-Saxon ideas—ordered liberty, justice, the greatest possible development of human energy for the general good of humanity. But as yet the vision is very vague and the foundation for it presented by the writer seems unsubstantial. It is not strengthened by the prominence given to the analogy with the conditions at the close of the third century before CHRIST, when the Romans entered on the career of "domination" of the then known world. The Romans achieved a domination in institutions, and in some degree in arts and ideas, but it rested on force. The object was dominion and tribute, men and means for conquest. It was a vast gain over what had been known before, because Rome ruled and taxed and partly assimilated her conquered provinces and did not enslave them or destroy their independent force or character or resources. But what she did she did by arms, and her vast empire fell by the sword as it had been built and held by the sword.

We may not be beyond the possibility of another attempt to dominate the known world by force, but it is extremely improbable. Mr. ADAMS does not contemplate that, but something very different, and the precedent he cites has little application. When we consider, however, the kind of domination he does contemplate it strikes us as almost too shadowy to reason about. "Arts, ideas, institutions" of one general race—Mr. ADAMS questions himself whether there is an Anglo-Saxon race—may prevail. They may influence those of other races in a marked manner. They may even gradually replace them, though they are bound to be modified in the process. But to this result it is not quite accurate to apply the term "domination." When Mr. ADAMS uses that term he clearly has a different notion of its meaning. The leadership, as between England and the United States, of the dominant race, he thinks, must come not by force, but as the result of reasonable conviction. But the domination of the rest of the world, as he discusses it, involves the use of force, or at least its possession. We can see nothing in the present situation that warrants the inference that such a change by such means lies within any calculable future. Whether it be possible or not, we are quite confident that the best way to meet the crisis, should it come, is by the careful development within our own limits of the material and moral elements of strength that we can command, and that "increased participation in international affairs" is steadily to be avoided wherever, with safety and honor, it can be avoided.

### WHY THEY DO NOT BUY.

The London Economist remarks the failure of the English markets for American securities to advance on the news of the Republican declaration for the gold standard. After quoting the resolution, it says:

"There is in this resolution no breath of strong conviction, and it is notorious that in framing it the party wire pullers were influenced only by considerations of expediency. If they had believed that more votes could be obtained by declaring in favor of silver than of gold, they would not have hesitated to do so, and Mr. McKinley himself has sat upon the fence till the last moment. In one sense this may be regarded as a not unfavorable feature of the position. It may be taken to indicate that in the opinion of those best situated for forming a sound judgment, the majority of the people of the States are in favor of a gold standard; and, so far, that is satisfactory. But it is evident that if gold payments are to be maintained, the Government and the Legislature will have to set themselves strenuously to the task of currency reform. It is all very well to talk about maintaining the silver and paper currency at a parity with gold. But President Cleveland and his Administration have been trying to do that for some years past, and, although their hearts were in the work, they have only partially succeeded. They were successful in putting a stop to the inflation of the currency through the issue of notes in payment of the compulsory purchases of silver, and they have managed by successive loans to prevent the gold reserve of the Treasury from becoming exhausted. Beyond that, however, they have been able to do nothing. But under existing conditions the replenishing of the Treasury reserve by the sale of Government bonds is like pouring water into a sieve. No sooner is the gold paid in than it begins to flow out again, and not only out of the Treasury, but out of the country as well. Now, moreover, that the Government has ceased to issue notes, the currency has ceased to have any elasticity. It may be sufficient for present needs, but it cannot expand to meet any future requirements. And, obviously, this state of things will not be altered by the uttering of platitudes about maintaining 'the present standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth' by persons who are concerned merely with gaining the support of one section of voters, and disarming by smooth phrases the opposition of others, and who to all appearance would be ready to change their opinions to-morrow if they thought it would serve their interest to do so. What is wanted is that measures necessary to insure the maintenance of the gold standard shall be taken resolutely in hand by those who are convinced of their necessity and prepared to press them resolutely forward. And the wavering of the McKinleyites does not impress people here with the belief that they can be trusted to do this work."

The Laight Street Church.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I have seen an account of a celebration in the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, in which occurs this statement: "The Laight Street Church did not prosper and was dissolved by the Presbytery in 1843." I remember also that on a former occasion the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox was mentioned there, not with the respect which he merited—as if his self-will had built the Laight Street Church. Both these statements were great mistakes. Laight Street Presbyterian Church, while Dr. Cox was its pastor, had a marked prosperity. Always well filled, having a flourishing Sunday school, missionary societies, and a peculiarly happy social life, made up mostly of choice people, whose attached affection for their gifted pastor followed him in many cases through his long life. Early in 1835 he accepted a professorship in Auburn Theological Seminary, and after he left that church its decline was rapid, so that in one year its members disbanded by mutual consent and joined new churches which had need of them. But wherever they went, they were afterward distinguished for their Christian activity and liberality.

An eminent divine who, like myself, was baptized by Dr. Cox, in Laight Street Church, spoke to me not long ago with enthusiasm of the influence of his Scriptural ministry and the excellence of his people, the effects of which, he said, had blessed this city and country not only, but had been felt in lands far remote. I could cite names and facts corroborative. I have read in a printed book that Dr. Cox's successor of one year had drawn away so many into the Episcopal Church with him that Laight Street Church collapsed in consequence. This is another great mistake, which I take pleasure in correcting.

AN OLD NEW-YORKER.

June 27, 1896.

Georgia Democratic State Ticket.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The unanimous nomination of the candidates for State offices expresses the will of the party in this State and gives us a ticket which will command the solid and enthusiastic following of the Georgia Democracy. Some months ago there was apprehension that Gov. Atkinson would decline a renomination. We do not hesitate to say that a contest among Democrats for the Governorship at this time would have been unfortunate. There seemed to be a very general appreciation of this fact, and Gov. Atkinson was so urged to accept the nomination that he felt it his duty to do so. He has made a fine record. Whatever may be the fate of the National Democracy this year, the Democracy of Georgia is sure to move under gallant leaders to a splendid victory.

Mrs. Gougar for Attorney General.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

The National, or "Broad Gauge," Prohibitionists of Indiana have named a ticket for State officers, and so have the old-time Prohibitionists. Thus the party has two full State tickets in the field. The former have nominated Helen M. Gougar for Attorney General of the State. Mrs. Gougar was present at the convention, in this city, and expressed thanks, but stated that, inasmuch as she had been nominated for Vice President by her prohibition friends in Kansas, she doubted the "good politics" of her accepting the nomination in this State. She was finally persuaded to take the nomination. The appointment of Helen M. Gougar and Dr. S. V. Wright as members of the National Committee for Indiana by the Pittsburg Convention was ratified.

## BITTER AGAINST THE EAST

STRONG SECTIONAL FEELING SHOWN IN THE FIGHT OVER SILVER.

**Intimation that the Unnatural and Illogical Antagonism of the West Toward New-York Has Much to Do with the Intense Feeling Manifested Against the Gold Standard—Talk in Chicago About Mr. Whitney's Last Interview.**

CHICAGO, June 28.—Mr. Whitney's interview, published this morning, makes it plain to the Western Democrats that they must not expect to see a free-silver candidate and a free-silver platform supported by a United Democracy. Chairman Walsh of the Iowa State Committee expresses the controlling sentiment among Western Democrats when in commenting on Mr. Whitney's interview he says:

"Everything he has done and said up to the present time has been calculated to excite the antagonism of the silver Democrats of the West and South. If Mr. Whitney does not yet believe it he and the gold-standard delegates from the Middle and Eastern States may as well be prepared to discover that they will meet a hostile majority.

"Mr. Whitney fairly likens the situation to that of 1860, but there is a difference. There could not have been the same bitterness and resentment by the Southern Democrats against those of the North in 1860. The foes of the South were the members of the Republican Party, in the estimation of the men who forced the Charleston bolt. Now it is the silver men of the West and South, debtors to the East, as they constantly assert, and illiterates in the South, as the census says, determined to make debt paying easy by furnishing an unlimited supply of silver money on a silver standard.

The sectional feeling is intense and general, and it is not Democratic alone. The Republican newspapers here show it every day. Tillman's speech to the "hoboes" in Cooper Union, accusing New-York of being "the most ignorant community on the face of the earth," finds approval in Mr. Kohlsaat's paper to-day in a leading editorial article. The article says: "The West feels, and the feeling has prevailed for a score of years, that its tastes, interests, and purposes have been too little consulted by the people of the East. It complains of a tone of studied contempt in Eastern publications; it knows no more discomforting species of provincial ignorance than a New-York newspaper presents in its treatment of the millions of people who have the good fortune to live west of the Alleghany Mountains, and it considers it safe to say that a much more genuine knowledge of the West will be found in the office of The London Chronicle than in the offices of some New-York papers."

It will added to this feeling, perhaps, to direct the attention of the Western editor who forms the prejudices of his people against a section that is sufficiently engrossed in its own affairs to have no time, even if it had the preposterous desire, to hurt itself by hurting sister States, to the fact that statistics show no reason for assuming that New-York is the "most ignorant community on the face of the earth." Illinois, according to the statistician, who possibly may be controlled by "gold bugs," and therefore may be a conspirator against the Suckers, has 3 per cent. of illiterates among her native whites to less than 2 per cent. in New-York, and in thirteen silver States in which the illiterates in all classes exceed 20 per cent. of the whole population the average of illiterates is more than 31 per cent. Tillman's own State is so ignorant of the alphabet that 18 out of every 100 native-born whites must hear all they learn, and 42 out of every 100, including native whites, foreign-born whites, and colored are in the same ignorant condition.

Mr. Kohlsaat's newspaper has a grievance, but it conceals it until the close of the article, which asserts that the silver craze is "no more than an outlet for long-smothered resentment." The sentiment of Mr. Kohlsaat appears to have been recent and provoked by the attribution to Mr. Platt and Mr. Lodge of the credit of having forced a gold-standard plank into the St. Louis platform. Mr. Kohlsaat professes to believe that he made the plank, and asserts that Mr. Hanna had accepted it before Mr. Platt or Mr. Lodge arrived at St. Louis.

If that was the case, it was not discovered at St. Louis. Up to the time of the arrival of Mr. Platt and Mr. Lodge, Mr. Hanna was advising all visitors against the use of the word "gold" in the money plank. He constantly referred to the Indiana plank, and consented to have it strengthened by cutting off the reference to the ratio.

Mr. Depew saw Mr. Hanna and talked with him about the platform, and Mr. Depew told the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the Indiana plank, thus amended, would be satisfactory to him, and that he did not consider that it would be necessary to say anything about gold in it.

Gen. Grosvenor, the night Mr. Platt and Mr. Lodge made their canvass for the gold plank, resembling in purpose the model taken to St. Louis by Mr. Kohlsaat, and when it was first ascertained that the convention would take nothing but a gold utterance, told one of THE TIMES's correspondents, almost at Mr. Hanna's door, that the money plank would not be a gold plank.

Perry Heath, Mr. Hanna's press agent, said Friday night that the platform would be for sound money, but not for gold.

Mr. Kohlsaat performed a good service for his party in urging upon Mr. Hanna the acceptance of the issue as Mr. Teller himself had urged it, without equivocation or evasion, but he ought to know that the reason Mr. Hanna finally approved any gold plank was in great measure owing to the organization of the gold vote by Mr. Platt and Mr. Lodge, and the positive demand made by Mr. Frelinghuysen that a gold plank should be adopted.

But Chicago will not "allow" that Mr. Platt and Mr. Lodge had anything to do with forcing the gold plank on the convention, and they regard as offensive any assertion or intimation that detracts from Chicago's sentiment and pride in the matter.

In and out of the newspapers here in Chicago, Mr. Whitney's talk is construed as indicating an expectation on the part of the sound-money Democrats of the East that they will be forced to repudiate a silver plank and candidate. The avoidance of a direct menace is considered expedient as affording the gold-standard men all the opportunity they need, up to the crisis, for urging forbearance from Populistic policy and a fatal determination to fly in the face of every sane man in the country. Mr. Whitney and his friends who hope to stem the tide are more confident or hopeful than the honest-money Democrats of Chicago, many of whom already have anticipated the work of the convention by declaring that they will vote the Republican ticket for its money plank as the most effective way of repudiating the silver heresy in their own party.

As the bitterness of the silver men increases, it begins to look as if they would much prefer a beating to surrendering the chance to run a sixteen-to-one candidate and platform. Altgeld says that if a compromise is effected by Mr. Whitney it will mean that the majority has been bought by Standard Oil and Wall Street. Mr. Whitney says that if there be not a compromise there will be a disruption of the party. Altgeld insists that it shall be "16 to 1," and Mr. Whitney responds that that will mean, "and bust."

Senator Mantle admits to-night that there is nothing here for Teller.

National Committeeman Wallace of Washington says that he and two other delegates from his State are for sound money, but that the State probably will vote for a silver candidate. He says a fusion on silver by the Populists and Democrats in Washington would win, the Populists being the second party in size in the last election, and the votes of the Populists and Democrats exceeding those of the Republicans by 5,300. A few Democrats would vote for a gold candidate, but their loss would be more than made up by silver Republicans. Mr. Wallace says he believes the campaign will be one of incessant education, and that the expectations of the silver men will be spoiled before November.

Confederate Veterans' Reunion.

RICHMOND, Va., June 28.—The exercises of Confederate reunion week began this evening with a memorial service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, where President Jefferson Davis and Gen. R. E. Lee worship

# HOHENLOHE IS TO RESIGN

**RETIREMENT FROM THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP PREDICTED.**

**Reported in the Court Circle that the Emperor Has Invited Prince von Hatzfeldt to Take Hohenlohe's Place—Strong Speech by the Duke of Baden Eulogizing the Kaiser—Reply to Prince Ludwig of Bavaria.**

BERLIN, June 27.—In the talk in the lobbies yesterday the matter of Prince Hohenlohe's early retirement from the Chancellorship was revived and members of the Reichstag who are associated with the Chancellor's inner circle affirmed that it was absolutely certain he would resign within a very short time. Indeed, they asserted the Chancellor was only awaiting the passage of the Civil Code bill, when he would hand his resignation to the Emperor. Count Philip von Eulenberg, who is the German Ambassador to Austria and a close personal friend of the Kaiser; Prince Fürstenburg, and Prince von Hatzfeldt zu Trachenburg are mentioned most prominently as candidates for the succession. The claims of Count Eulenberg are based wholy upon the favor of the Emperor, and Prince Fürstenburg, although recovering from his recent attack of gout, is said to have disclosed to his physicians a tendency to diabetes which would render the active performance of the duties of the office of Chancellor a source of danger to him.

According to the Court circle, the Kaiser recently communicated with Prince von Hatzfeldt zu Trachenburg expressing his intention to appoint the Prince to the office of Chancellor of the Empire, to which the Prince replied that he did not feel sufficiently energetic to undertake the arduous duties of the post. The Emperor, according to the authority quoted, rejoined by saying that the Prince's energy would develop once he had assumed the office, but it is understood the Prince is still begging off, and it is believed generally that his reluctance to take the office is genuine.

At the close of the debate on the question of the second reading of the Government's Civil Code bill in the Reichstag yesterday Prince Hohenlohe made an important announcement in relation to the existing prohibitory regulations in regard to political associations having ramifications with each other. The Socialists, upon whom these prohibitory regulations have been especially operative, had moved the repeal of the measures, but the Chamber would not assent to the abrogation. Prince Hohenlohe stated that the debate need continue no further, as modifications of the prohibitory measures which were tantamount to their repeal already were under consideration by the Bundesrath.

**In Defense of the Emperor.**

The newspapers throughout Germany are quoting and commenting upon a notable speech recently delivered by the Grand Duke of Baden upon the occasion of his inauguration of the ceremonies marking the twenty-fourth anniversary service in memory of the soldiers of Baden who were killed in the war of 1870. The speech was clearly in response to the remarks of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria at the dinner given to the German Princes by the Deutsche Verein at Moscow upon the occasion of the coronation of the Czar, when the heir apparent to the Bavarian throne protested against being alluded to as a member of the suite of Prince Henry of Prussia and declared that he was an ally, not a vassal, of Germany, and was also intended to rebuke those who had taken part in the consequent Particularist demonstrations in the South German States.

The Grand Duke, in the course of his remarks, said:

What ought to be the practical outcome of the celebrations in honor of the foundation of the empire? We must swear to maintain it, and must be ready to engage in a struggle not only against foreign enemies, but against internal enemies, in order to hold fast to German unity. Let the attack come from whence it may or from whomsoever it may, it concerns us to hold firmly together, and to maintain our respect for the empire. Let us keep us from failing in our devotion and love for the Crown and the empire.

The Grand Duke concluded his remarks by calling for cheers for the Kaiser, adding, in alluding to the Emperor: "Whose mission to preserve and protect the empire is so increasing its power."

**The Case of Fritz Friedmann.**

The trial of the Berlin lawyer, Fritz Friedmann, who absconded some months ago, leaving debts aggregating large sums, and subsequently was arrested in France and brought back to Germany, has been the talk of society the last week. The crowds which packed the courtroom were openly in sympathy with Friedmann and were composed largely of his former friends and old clients who were extricated from trouble at one time or another by Friedmann's adroitness. The President of the court treated him with a degree of indulgence that was not shown to Baron von Hammerstein when that unfortunate politician was arraigned before the same tribunal.

During the long pause which took place before his acquittal was announced by the jury, Friedmann was surrounded by his intimates, to whom he narrated in a humorous way his adventures after his flight and his experiences in a French prison. He also told of his meeting with Baron von Hammerstein in the courtyard of the Moabit Prison while both were awaiting trial.

He estimated that his debts amounted to 200,000 marks. When he fled from Berlin, he said, he had only 700 marks. He did not lend any funds either to friends at Court or other persons with whom he was intimate. In explaining how his fortune got away from him, he denied that he had spent it on the danseuse, Anna Martens, whom he allowed only 120 marks a month. After the trial Friedmann celebrated his release at a grand dinner, at which a number of his old friends were guests. The court gave him until Saturday to quit Germany. It is the intention of Friedmann to settle in the United States.

**Bismarck's Talk to Li Hung Chang.**

The newspapers publish varying versions of so-called authentic reports of the interview which took place between Li Hung Chang and Prince Bismarck upon the occasion of the visit of the Chinese Viceroy to the ex-Chancellor at Friedrichsruh last week, but the substance of the report published in the Berlin Post generally is believed to be correct. According to this version, Li Hung Chang asked the Prince how he would best set about reforming and reorganizing affairs in China, to which Prince Bismarck replied that the best way to bring about the results sought would be upon the basis of an army, no matter how small, even 50,000 men. These, however, must be thoroughly drilled and movable and ready to fight at any moment.

The Prince also told the Chinese statesman that he should create means of communication which would enable him to throw his army against any point. In acknowledging the Prince's words, Li Hung Chang said he would treasure the advice of the ex-Chancellor and act thereon, reorganizing the Chinese Army with Prussian officers, and upon the Prussian model.

Li Hung Chang had a long conference with Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador to Germany, yesterday.

The question of the succession to the throne of Lippe has been referred to the arbitration of the King of Saxony, assisted by the Supreme Court of the Empire at Leipsic.

**Officers Attacked in the Streets.**

In consequence of the insults which the lower sort of Berlin workingmen are accustomed to offer to officers of the army, the latter are becoming very chary in going into public places in uniform. Numerous attacks upon army officers are recorded weekly, the most of them being committed by half-drunken men, who are supposed to be incited to such acts by the Socialist attacks upon the army and their misrepresentations of the privileges which officers enjoy.

An illustration of the wanton character of these assaults may be given in a case which occurred last week. An officer walking in the street with his sister was stopped by a laborer named Karl Fulge, who, without provocation, addressed him in the foulest language, and finally threw him down and tried to choke him to death. The officer was rescued by a soldier, who happened to be in the vicinity, and as a result of the soldier's interference Fulge was carried to the hospital on a stretcher. The former deference which Berliners paid to officers in uniform has vanished.

**Mr. Uhl to Give a Breakfast.**

United States Ambassador Uhl will give a breakfast on July 4 to Mrs. Ewing, wife of the United States Minister to Belgium, the wives of the United States Consuls at Aachen, Stettin, Mannheim, and Eremen, and Mrs. de Kay and Mrs. Zimmerman, respectively, the wives of the United States Consul General and Vice Consul General at Berlin.

The resignation of Freiherr von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce, was due to the refusal of his colleagues in the Ministry to carry out his policy of increasing the stringency of the regulations governing factories and workshops.

The Empress will leave Berlin to-morrow for the purpose of visiting her younger children, who are now at Kreuznach. The imperial family will go early in July to the schloss at Wilhelmlohe, where they will reside during the absence of the Kaiser on his Nordland trip.

Henry Waller's new opera, "Fra Francesco," has been produced with great success at the Royal Opera House here.

## NEW GOVERNOR FOR CRETE.

**Georgi Pasha Berovitch Named to Succeed Abdullah Pasha.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.—Georgi Pasha Berovitch, Prince of Samos, first functionary of the Ottoman Empire, has been appointed Governor of the Island of Crete. Abdullah Pasha, whom he replaces in the Governorship, will retain command of the Turkish forces in the island.

Since 1832 the Island of Samos, which lies off the west coast of Asia Minor, forty-two miles southwest of Smyrna, has been an autonymous principality or beylic, paying a yearly tribute of 300,000 piastres to Turkey. The island is under the rule of a Prince of Greek nationality named by the Porte, its autonomy being guaranteed by Great Britain, France, and Russia under the protocol of 1832.

The Prince Regnant, Georgi Pasha, was born at Scutari, Albania, in 1845, and was named Prince of Samos in January, 1895. It is thought that the appointment of a Governor of the Greek faith will put an end to the troubles between the Christians and Turks in Crete. The people of Samos are Greek in language and religion.

**Saved from the Matabeles.**

CAPE TOWN, June 28.—Many white settlers who lived in isolated parts of Rhodesia and who were in danger of being massacred by the rebellious Matabeles have been taken in safety to Umtali by the troopers sent to their rescue. The telegraph line between Umtali and Fort Salisbury was cut by the rebels to-day.

## GEN. FRANCOIS MANIGAT HERE.

**On His Way to France as Haitien Minister Plenipotentiary.**

Gen. François Manigat, styled in Haiti "the man of the future," Minister Plenipotentiary to France from the Republic of Haiti, arrived in New-York from Port au Prince yesterday by the steamship Prins Willem I. He is a guest at the Hotel Griffon, in West Ninth Street.

Gen. Manigat may talk freely to-day with newspaper men, but yesterday he was averse to meeting them. A friend who spoke for him suggested that on the one hand the Haitien Minister to France was keen to recognize that if he were garrulous he would violate the ethics of diplomacy, while on the other he was not well disposed toward the American press because he believed that during his stirring career as an opponent of Presidents Salomon and Hippolyte he had been misrepresented by reporters and correspondents.

President Hippolyte died last March, and the proclamation of amnesty of his successor, T. S. Sam, released Gen. Manigat from exile at Kingston, Jamaica, and he and other exiles went to Port au Prince in great pomp on a vessel hired for the occasion. It has been shrewdly guessed that President Sam thought the republic would be safer were Gen. Manigat away from it, and so he was appointed Minister to succeed M. Box. It was said last night that Gen. Manigat had not yet decided on the time of his departure for Europe, nor on the line of steamers from which he would select a vessel. Mme. Manigat remains in Haiti.

François Manigat was born at Cape Haitien, and is forty-seven years old. He was as a boy bright and active, and his education was completed at the Military College of St. Cyr and the Lycée of Versailles, France. For the last ten years he has been a conspicuous Haitien, held several offices, and was Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction under President Salomon, by whom he and Légitime, who became Dictator, were expelled from Haiti in 1888.

Gen. Manigat has figured repeatedly in the troublous times of the Hippolyte Government, and was constantly plotting against it and coquetting to secure the cooperation of San Domingo. He was arrested when about to embark at Kingston Jan. 29, 1894, to make an attempt to overthrow the Hippolyte Government, and closely following on this came the disaster to the Natalie expedition. After the death of Hippolyte a story of the discovery of another plot against him by Manigat was circulated.

Gen. Manigat is of medium height, erect, slim, wiry, and distinguished in appearance. Last night he went with the Commissionaire of the hotel to see what changes have occurred since he was last in New-York, seven years ago.

The friends of Gen. Manigat are firm in the belief that he will succeed President Sam.

## LOUIS EHRICH'S WIFE MISSING.

**She Took Their Boy and Wandered Away Eleven Days Ago.**

Louis Ehrich of 142 West Seventy-eighth Street, this city, called at Police Headquarters in Hoboken last evening and asked the police of that city to aid him in looking for his wife and boy, who had disappeared from home eleven days ago. The boy is six years old.

Mr. Ehrich said his wife was probably deranged. She was at one time in Bloomingdale Asylum. About a year ago she wandered away in a similar manner. That time she was found at the House of the Good Shepherd in this city. The husband told the police last night he thought it probable his wife was in some institution in Hoboken, Jersey City, or Newark, or had gone out to work as a domestic under an assumed name. He thinks the boy may have been placed in an institution by his mother. The Hoboken police could give the husband no information, but promised to watch for the woman and the child.

## THE DANES WILLING TO SELL.

**Suggestion of Republicans Is Said to be Favorably Received.**

LONDON, June 28.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Copenhagen saying that the suggestion in the Republican platform adopted by the St. Louis Convention, that the United States should purchase the Danish colonies in the West Indies, creates some sensation.

It is believed that the Americans covet St. Thomas for a naval station. The consensus of opinion in Danish circles is that the Government is prepared to sell at a suitable price.

**Steamer Crashed into a Wharf.**

BOSTON, June 28.—The new Hamburg-American Line steamer Asturia, which arrived here yesterday morning from Hamburg, collided with the New-York and New-England Pier 2 as she was going to her dock.

The steamer was under full headway, and split open the granite wharf a foot wide, from below low-water mark to the top tier of stone.

The accident is said to have been caused by a defective indicator. No blame can be attached to Capt. Reesing, as he gave orders to reverse the engines upon approaching the dock. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

## AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—GILSEY—Prof. Magnat of Paris.

—MARLBOROUGH—Col. H. S. Haines of Atlanta.

—WINDSOR—Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan.

—ALBEMARLE—St. John Boyle and Louis Speed of Louisville, Ky.

—CAMBRIDGE—Paul May of the Belgian Legation at Washington, D. C.

—WALDORF—Gen. George J. Magee of Watkins, N. Y., and Charles H. Crocker of San Francisco.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser of Montana, Judge Stevenson Burke of Ohio, and Assistant Postmaster General Frank H. Jones.

# HE WILL SAY BUT LITTLE

**McKINLEY NOT YET READY TO MAKE PUBLIC HIS OPINIONS.**

**His Speech to the Committee That Will Notify Him To-day of His Nomination Likely to be an Unimportant Address—The Major Is Disinclined to Enter on a Discussion of the Great Question of the Campaign.**

CANTON, June 28.—The committee appointed by the St. Louis Convention to notify Mr. McKinley of his nomination for President will come here to-morrow and discharge its duty. The members of the committee, excepting only Mr. Rogers of Utah, who has telegraphed that he cannot leave home, are in Cleveland to-night. They will come to Canton on a special train.

Senator Thurston will make the notification speech. An idea of what he may say possibly may be inferred from what he said in Cleveland in a talk with a newspaper man. Said Mr. Thurston:

"I do not think there is any question that McKinley will win a great victory, but by what plurality I cannot estimate. I think we shall lose Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana on account of silver. I do not think we can save them. The rest of the Western States will wheel into line for McKinley.

"I think the fight will shortly settle down and the tariff will force the money issue into second place. Senators Teller and Dubois will be re-elected to the Senate on silver tickets. It is rather significant that these two Senators were the only ones to bolt, and that they were both up for re-election in silver communities. Those who did not bolt were not up for another term."

McKinley's speech in reply will be brief. He will not attempt to discuss in a significant or elaborate way the great issue of the campaign. Nothing in the way of an exhaustive formal utterance may be expected from him until he shall publish his letter of acceptance, which will be in a month or six weeks.

He doubtless will talk tariff, as he has talked it in all of his speeches since his nomination. He does not show the slightest fear of saying what he thinks on that subject.

But on the silver question, the expectation is that he will say practically nothing. The Major is inclined to keep on straddling the financial issue. Probably the most he will say in respect to the burning issue of the day will be quite unimportant, and when he shall have said it nobody will know better than he knows to-day what the Republican candidate's real financial opinions are. He undoubtedly will use the phrase "sound money," but Altgeld and Tillman use the same phrase. Probably nobody will know when McKinley shall have finished his speech whether he is a gold man now or a silverite, just as he always has been.

Before Major McKinley gives his letter of acceptance to the public he probably will make a short visit to the seaside. He said, with much emphasis this morning, that under no circumstances would he go to Newport or any other fashionable resort. He wants rest and immunity from visitors when he takes his vacation, and for that reason will either spend a fortnight with his cousin, Col. Osborne, at Roxbury, Mass., or make a tour of the lake on one of Mr. Hanna's boats; some of his friends are urging him to adopt the latter course.

It is doubtful whether Major McKinley will take the stump this Fall. He is inclined to stay in Canton and say little. His close political friends think that would be his best course. Evidently they are a little afraid to turn the Major loose and let him talk at will. They think it would be better for him, to use a homely expression, to "keep his mouth shut."

**GAVE HANNA A LOVING CUP.**

**Recognition of His Success at the St. Louis Convention.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28.—Some of the Ohio delegates to the Republican Convention at St. Louis gave "Boss" Hanna a reception and dinner last night at the Union Club. Congratulatory toasts were responded to, and Mr. Hanna's generalship was lauded to the skies.

Among those present were members of the Notification Committee, which will go to Canton Monday to notify McKinley of his nomination, and C. W. Fairbanks, temporary Chairman of the St. Louis Convention.

A loving cup containing the following inscription was presented to Mr. Hanna:

Complimentary to Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, commemorating his peerless championship of McKinley at St. Louis, June 18th, 1896.

Mr. Hanna accepted the cup in the spirit in which it was tendered—he seemed to have no doubt that he was entitled to it. Mr. Hanna is not at all lacking in self-appreciation.

**There Will Be Two Tickets.**

The anti-administration party of Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday held its caucus for the nomination of candidates for offices, and the elections will take place on the last Wednesday in July. The fight between the two contending parties for the control of the union will, it is said, be hotter this year than for several years past.

The caucus was held at Clarendon Hall and the following nominations were made: For President—J. M. Duncan; Vice President—T. Every; Secretary-Treasurer—Alexander Cook; Sergeant at Arms—Thomas J. Ward.

The administration party held an informal caucus at 263 Bowery, but decided to wait until July 19 before making any nominations. It was said that Samuel B. Donnelly, the present President, and William Ferguson, who has been Secretary for many years, will be again nominated for those offices. W. F. Speer is spoken of as a candidate for Vice President.

**Concert at Olympia Roof Garden.**

Judging from the success of the first Sunday night concert at Hammerstein's Olympia Roof Garden, the management must have felt gratified. The audience last night was large enough to fill all the seats on what would correspond to the floor of a regular house, and besides some of the boxes were occupied. That the audience was pleased was manifested by its liberal applause, which in the first part of the programme the leader answered with encores, necessitating a hastening of the numbers toward the end of the list. Mr. Fritz Scheel, the conductor, had made a judicious selection in his programme, and his orchestra played well. The soloists were Mr. Jayne Clarke, tenor; Chevalier A. de Bassini, baritone; Mme. Sardah, soprano; Miss Jenny Dickerson, contralto; Otto Fritzsche, clarionet; and Louis Kloepfel, cornet. The singers treated their hearers to the quartet from "Rigoletto" and were obliged to respond to an encore.

**Haste Resulted in Death.**

George Wright, nineteen years old, of 800 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, attempted to cross Atlantic Avenue at Warwick Street in front of an approaching train last evening and was run over and killed. The railroad gates were down, but Wright crawled under them and started across the track. John Walsh and George Vest, the engineer and conductor of the train, were arrested when they arrived in Jamaica.

**Commissioner Grant at Headquarters.**

Commissioner Grant spent two or three hours in his room at Police Headquarters yesterday morning. It was said when he left the building that he had been looking over and arranging some of his private papers.

**A Want.**

From The Hartford (Conn.) Post.

The following display advertisement appears in a local church publication just out:

WANTED—A Superintendent for the Sunday school of the Church of the Good Shepherd.
Salary: The satisfaction of doing an important Church work.
Qualifications: 1st. Good Christian character. 2d. Fair ability. 3d. Common sense.
Apply to the Rector.

# ONE HUNDRED MINERS ENTOMBED

**Continued from Page 1.**

Twin Shaft to-night say that it is hard to estimate the number in the shaft, though they will reach not less than 80, and from that to 125.

The accident is similar to that of the Avondale disaster Sept. 11, 1869, when 109 miners and laborers lost their lives.

The rescuing party have cleared nearly 900 feet of the débris away, and are propping as they go along.

**Rescuers and Their Plans.**

At midnight to-night, after looking over the situation carefully, the rescuing party decided that the best thing to do was to drive a gangway through the coal from the Clear Spring Colliery, adjoining, into the Twin Shaft, when it is expected it will be possible to locate the entombed men. The work was at once begun, and is being pushed with all the speed possible.

Four shifts of men, each comprising five experienced miners and laborers, are employed in this task, which is expected to consume at least three or four days. In the meantime the work will be pushed by the rescuers in the fatal shaft also.

It is now the opinion of the most able miners that it will take several days to find the entombed men.

## SPAIN TO SPEND MILLIONS.

**Deputies Appropriate for the War Against Cuba.**

LONDON, June 28.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted a bill enabling the Government to raise the sum of $100,000,000 on the security of the tobacco monopoly, the money to be available for war expenses during the Parliamentary recess.

The dispatch adds that the Government has completed arrangements for the use of twenty transatlantic steamers during the month of August, to transport 40,000 reinforcements and 60,000 Mauser rifles to Cuba, and also a number of heavy guns, to be mounted in the forts at Havana and other ports of the island.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 28.—Agent Perres, the local Cuban representative, has received the following self-explanatory telegram, dated June 24, and signed by J. D. Peyo, Cuban agent at Key West:

Richard Trehuilo, with eighteen men, 400 Winchesters, 50,000 cartridges, medicines, and explosives, has landed in Cuba from Florida. Mr. Camilo Echarte, correspondent for The Galveston Tribune, was among the men landed.

## SOUTHERN PROVINCIAL STAMP.

**One Found Which Was Issued at Milledgeville, Ga., April 10, 1861.**

From The Washington Times.

A Washington stamp dealer has a rare Confederate "provincial," as the stamps are called which were used by cities and towns in the Southern States shortly after the beginning of the civil war and before the regular adhesive stamps were issued by the Confederate Government.

The newly discovered stamp was issued April 10, 1861, by the Postmaster at Milledgeville, Ga. It originally cost the sender of the letter 10 cents. The envelope on which it is stuck is in itself a curiosity, and was purchased at the little country Post Office named.

Its discovery came about in an interesting manner. The local dealer has a friend who travels through the South. Recently, while in a Georgia town, he was discussing war relics and memencoes with a gentleman, and the difficulty the Southern people experienced in getting stationery during war times. A package of old envelopes was produced, showing some made of common brown paper, others of ordinary wall paper, cut in the form of an envelope and pasted together, and many which had been turned inside out and used to convey a communication a second time.

Among a number of more or less value was the Milledgeville ten-cent stamp of 1861. It was used by Mrs. Peter J. Williams of Milledgeville to convey a letter to her daughter, Mrs. Charles J. Williams, at Columbus, Ga. The younger Mrs. Williams, two years later, in 1863, had reversed the envelope to inclose a letter to her mother, at Milledgeville, bearing the adhesive Confederate stamp which had then come into general use.

The letters were all preserved in the Williams family as keepsakes, and not for any intrinsic value. Five-cent stamps of Milledgeville have been found, but they are rare. Many of the Confederate "provincials," issued in 1861, are worth a great deal of money. Among the most valuable are the Athens (Ga.) five-cent red, worth $400. A Goliad (Texas) ten-cent black on blue paper, will bring $750 to the possessor. It requires $600 to buy the Livingston, Ga., stamp, issued in 1861. A New-Orleans five-red on white paper, costs the snug little sum of $1,000; Pittsylvania Court House, Va., red, $500, while three times that amount will hardly tempt the holder of the Tuscumbia (Ala.) five-cent stamp.

**Republican State Ticket in Texas.**

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

State Chairman Grant of the Texas Republican Executive Committee has been busy since his return. When The News reporter called at the committee headquarters, in Sherman, he found Mr. Grant fairly hedged in with letters, principally from Texas Republicans, congratulating him on his recent victory at St. Louis. Chairman Grant said: "The contests from Texas have all been settled justly, and, I hope, satisfactorily. Factional lines have been obliterated by the highest tribunal, and I think now all those who are willing to support the Republican platform should put on the harness and go to work, not for men, but for measures. The Republican Party is large enough to accommodate all, and, regardless of their past affiliations, all will receive a hearty welcome into the fold. The latchstring is out, and a warm place is reserved at the party fireside for every citizen of Texas."

"Do you think the Republican Party in Texas will put out a State ticket this year?"

"I shall advocate so doing with all the intensity of my being, and can see no excuse for not doing so. The best and most available men in the State should be placed on the ticket. I hope every man in Texas who expects to support the State or National Republican ticket will participate in their respective County Conventions, which meet soon to elect delegates to attend the State Republican Convention, that will be held at Fort Worth on Sept. 8, in order that they may have a voice in its deliberations. With three tickets in the field, it is by no means impossible for the Republican Party to carry Texas this year."

**Tramp Rendezvous in New-Jersey.**

From The Madison (N. J.) Eagle.

Within two miles from the centre of our beautiful borough there is encamped a colony of tramps, whose numbers sometimes reach as high as fifty. The spot chosen by this shiftless and motley crowd is known as Ford's Woods and is on Convent Road, about a quarter of a mile beyond the Academy of St. Elizabeth. To come into the camp it is necessary to journey through woods and a heavy undergrowth for at least half a mile. Numerous and circuitous paths lead to clearings in the centre of the woods. These clearings are the camp grounds, and they are strewn with old shoes, discarded clothing, empty bottles, and tomato cans. Here and there is an improvised fireplace, where food is prepared. Most of the tramps sleep on the ground near the campfire or in the neighboring barns. One or two have built dugouts, or "leantos," the latter being merely some old boards and rails leaned against a tree and leaving a small opening underneath, just large enough to accommodate one person. Many of these men are often seen in town doing odd jobs, and then they disappear for a while. When enough money is obtained they retreat to the camp and all hands drink and carouse until their earnings are gone.

**Six-Foot Kentuckian for Congress.**

From The Mount Sterling (Ky.) Free Lance.

The Democratic nominee for Congress in the Tenth District, Col. T. Y. Fitzpatrick, is a native of Prestonsburg, Floyd County, is about forty years of age, and a lawyer of much ability. He is a typical Kentuckian, being over six feet high and straight as an arrow, and decidedly a fine-looking man. He has the reputation of being a forcible and eloquent speaker, and is no doubt the strongest man the Democrats could have nominated. He has several times represented his district in the Kentucky Legislature.

# CALLED SPIRITS AT WILL

**A LIVELY SEANCE IN A HOUSE IN WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.**

**The Medium Was Not Always Successful, but Never Disconcerted—True Ease in Prophesying Comes from Chance and Not from Art, He Declares—Came Quickly Out of His Trance When the Reporter's Identity Was Disclosed.**

Get on a Broadway car anywhere, and get off at Thirty-fourth Street. Walk westward until you come to a house distinguished by the number 137. Ring the bell, and a tall, middle-aged man, with a half bald head, a drooping blonde mustache, and a general air of one who can call spirits from the vasty deep and feel no concern about their failure to appear, will open the door and look at your feet while you inquire if Spiritualistic séances are wont to hold forth there as per advertisement.

The man will say yes, and bid you welcome, and will point a material finger toward a rear door, tell you to deposit a glove, handkerchief, keyring, or any old thing you have about you on the table central therein. Then he will disappear by the very ordinary means of a stairway.

Inside the room indicated the visitor, if he had called about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, would have discovered seven quiet men and three silent women seated about the room. The men were looking absently at the figures on the dull, red carpet. The women were sitting apart, gazing furtively at their belongings on the table and listening to the dreary patter of raindrops on the window panes.

Long after the doorbell had ceased to tinkle the inner door opened, the "professor" came in, took a seat at the table, fumbled the handkerchiefs and gloves, and tranquilly announced that true ease in prophesying comes from chance, not art, and spoke with reverence of a fellow-prophet—Prophet Dunn, he of the Weather Bureau.

"You all know Dunn," quoth he. "Everybody in the world knows him, knows he makes prophesies about the weather, and hoy they all came true. The newspapers tell you that he does it by science, by instruments, but I tell you that spiritualism does it. He knows that it does, too, but he wouldn't admit it."

The reporter looked out upon the chilling rain, and then looked in his paper for the forecast for the day. "Fair and warmer," it said. That, with the "professor's" disclosure of Mr. Dunn's duplicity, seemed to prove something, but before the reporter had figured out just what it was the "professor" picked up a handkerchief, took on a thoughtful expression, and got down to business. He rubbed the handkerchief over his forehead and closed his eyes. A long pause. More rubbing. "Some peculiar conditions here to-day," he muttered. "Humph! I never saw anything like it before." The hankerchief was twisted into a knot and jammed between his two eyebrows. Then he slapped his forehead with his open palm. But, knock as he would, there was nobody at home.

The handkerchief was thrown aside and a bunch of keys was picked up. "Ah! Broad Street," muttered the seer, pressing the keys to the middle of his forehead and closing his eyes so as to admit of only a squint at the fat, business-looking man who sat on a sofa near. "I see the number and the letters before me plain." The fat man gave no sign, and even a spiritualist with half-closed eyes could see that the words "little meaning, little relevancy" bore to the pudgy man who was listening blankly.

The professor saw, said something about the divine right of prophets to guess wrong, and pressed the keys to his head again. Straightway another vision came to him—ghostly ledgers and shadowy figures, column after column filed by. There was a misty form bending over them. His brow was contracted. The banshee figures were in a tangle and demanded to be straightened out. The spectral array countermarched, and the brow of the accountant grew darker.

"Do you recognize the picture?" asked the professor, looking up.

"No."

"You are in business?"

"Yes."

"And you have a bookkeeper?"

"I have nothing of the sort."

"Strange, passing strange. The picture is still vivid to my mind. And the mistake is in the ledger between Pages 1 and 100. The spirits told me to tell you that. I can't make it out. Aha! I have it; you have a friend that is a bookkeeper?"

"None that I know of," snorted the man on the sofa.

"Perhaps, then, you have a friend that has a bookkeeper?"

"That may be so."

"Ah! there is the explanation. I knew I could not be mistaken—the spirits never deceive. Tell him that the mistake is in the books between the first and last pages."

The troubled expression went from the face of him whom the spirits had come so nearly playing false, and one of serenity settled back. Suddenly he sprang to his feet and smote his forehead.

"Jane Hamilton!" he exclaimed, pointing a finger at the fat man, who came very near falling over backward, so unexpected was the attack.

"Well, w-what, what's the matter with Jane?" the fat man gasped.

"You know her?"

"Never heard of her in my life."

"No relatives by that name?"

"None."

The "professor" looked perplexed, and went back to the spirit world to get more information about Jane. He made a number of passes over his face, and then, as if speaking in a trance, said that he saw a book—it resolved itself into a Bible, a big one. The pages fluttered, and a family record of births and deaths was opened to him. Dimly written thereon was the name of Jane Hamilton. Ah, it was on the death side, too. She was dead, poor woman. And it was her spirit that was seeking to commune with the fat man on the sofa.

"She tells me," said the "professor," opening a drawer and extracting a pamphlet, "to give you this book of mine, that you may be able to distinguish between the alse mediums and the true."

"Well, I am very much obliged to Jane," said the recipient, taking the pamphlet and looking doubtfully at its pages. But who is she—this Jane, Jane Hamilton, you are talking about?"

"He, one moment; I will ask." More passes. More silence. "She says she was your wife's cousin. She might have—"

"Seen better days," put in an irreverent young man from an easy chair. Somebody snickered, and the "professor" looked mad. If people didn't have faith in spirits and reverence for mediums they had better keep away from such gatherings.

The performer picked up another handkerchief from the pile on the table. It belonged to a studious-looking woman, who was dressed in black and wore eye-glasses. Hers was a fine and healthy faith. One could easily see that.

"I am in a different atmosphere," the "professor" confessed, after mopping his brow with the handkerchief. "The darkness—now it lightens. I see a girl, a slender girl with brown hair, not more than ten years old, she looks to be. I cannot see her features well. Her hands—I see them plainly, four fingers and a thumb on each—both hands are the same. Her name is—Mary, Marie—does the owner of the handkerchief know who the girl is?"

No reply.

"Who owns the handkerchief?" A long pause, and the woman in black finally admitted that it was hers.

"You recognize the girl," said the "professor," persuasively.

"No, I can't place her just now," the woman hesitatingly admitted. "There was a girl that looked like that. My aunt used to have a servant, but she was older, and her name was—let me see—oh, Margaret."

"That's it, that's the girl," quoth the professor with much enthusiasm. I didn't get the name right from the spirits at first. We dull mortals make a mistake, but they, never—they know.

"And now, Madam," he continued briskly, you were at—I mean last Sunday you were at—"

"Carnegie Hall."

"Exactly. Now, I never saw you before, did I? No, never. And, of course, I don't know what your belief or your aspirations are, only what the spirits tell me. I surrender myself to them. I see a form. It is that of a man—a swarthy, turbaned figure. An East Indian, I should say he is. He is your guide. Trust him. He wants to communicate with you, and tells me to tell you that, and to give you this pamphlet. He will come to you, he says, on the night of Aug. 7, between the hours of 9 and 10. Let your mind be perfectly passive, receptive, you understand. Be p-e-r-fectly quiet, and if you read this carefully over and repeat it once backward, you will receive a material evidence of his presence."

The professor ceased and picked up a bunch of keys belonging to the reporter. He puzzled over them a long time, and finally said he would have to ask who they belonged to before he could go any further. He found out, and then opined that the owner had been in a café the night before and had met there a bald-headed man, smooth shaven, and smooth of talk. The two had drank strong waters. The owner of the keys was advised to beware of the bald-headed man.

The reporter interrupted to say that no such meeting with such man had taken place.

"Then it will take place to-night, and beware of—"

"But this is Sunday night, and cafés are—"

"What I mean is that it will be to-morrow night, between the hours of 7 and 8. Now, will you let me know if it does? I really want to know."

The reporter promised, and gave the man his card. He glanced at it and, arising, said: "All those with whom the spirits have communicated through me are requested to pay and withdraw. The others may remain."

The reporter withdrew with the rest.

## TO FIGHT BROOKLYN GAS TRUST.

**Attorney General Will Be Urged to Revoke Charters.**

Steps are to be taken to-day to break up the Gas Trust in Brooklyn. Paul E. De Fere and Charles H. Hyde of the firm of Grout, De Fere & Mayer will present to the Attorney General at Albany a petition signed by Dr. John C. Lester of 179 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, to vacate the charters and annul the existence of each of the several gas companies in the combination. These companies, which were formerly independent and active competitors, are the Williamsburg Gas Light Company, the Fulton Municipal Gas Company, the Nassau Gas Light Company, the People's Gas Light Company, the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, the Citizens' Gas Company, and the Brooklyn Gas Light Company. The name of the trust is the Brooklyn Union Gas Company.

Mr. Lester complains that prior to Nov. 4, 1895, the companies were running independent plants and supplying excellent gas to the residents of Brooklyn at less than $1.25 per thousand cubic feet, and to the municipality at less than $1 per thousand cubic feet. Each company had a charter, which had been given by the Common Council with the distinct understanding, in some instances written, that it should remain an independent corporation, in order that there should never be a monopoly of the gas business in Brooklyn. Competition between the companies became so keen that early in 1895 the price of gas was reduced to 90 cents a thousand feet to consumers. Then the companies began to conspire to evade the law, and in September the price of gas was by general agreement raised to $1.25 a thousand feet, the legal limit. The Directors of the several companies then organized a new corporation under the name of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, with a capital of $15,000,000, and conveyed to the new corporation all property, rights, privileges, immunities, franchises, plants, and assets of each company, and the Brooklyn Union Gas Company pretended to pay to the individual companies $15,000,000 par value of its capital stock and $15,000,000 of its consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, but, in fact, did not do so.

Dr. Lester declares that the Brooklyn Union Gas Company deposited $30,000,000 of stock and bonds with the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, to be delivered to the stock and bond-holders in exchange for other stocks and bonds, and that the exchange was effected with all but $500,000 of the bonds, which are held by the trust company for betterment and improvement.

The petition says the consolidation of the companies is unlawful, and that the Brooklyn Union Gas Company has annulled competition, shut down plants, and is now supplying inferior gas at the highest legal rate, and that even the municipality is compelled to pay $1.25 per thousand cubic feet for gas.

Speaking of the case yesterday, Mr. Hyde said:

"We fully realize that in taking up this fight we have to contend with some of the wealthiest interests in this country, but because they are wealthy there is no reason why they should be allowed to create such a gigantic monopoly as the Brooklyn gas combination. It is the most palpable violation of the laws of this State and of the United States against monopolies and trusts, and no more complete device for the restraint of trade could be conceived.

"The fight has been begun, and it will be continued until these people are made to understand that the public have rights which must be respected. If something is not done now, Brooklyn will be overrun by these stock gamblers. Within the last few years they have secured control of our railroads; absolutely no regard is shown for the comfort or safety of the people; the streets are entirely in control of these death-dealing machines; we cannot get a seat in the cars, and when we complain we are told that they cannot run any more cars in the streets, yet only a few months ago they began to run Post Office cars through our streets, and but a few days since have instituted a new service—the express service. It has always seemed strange that some of our wealthiest citizens whom we would expect to see looking out for our rights, and who could afford to do so, did not take more interest, but I suppose they have business of their own to attend to."

## PRIVATE MURDERS A SERGEANT.

**Then While Firing Promiscuously He Was Himself Killed.**

VALENTINE, Neb., June 28.—Private Weaver of Company C, Fort Niobrara, yesterday shot Sergt. Livingston of Company D without the least provocation, and instantly killed him.

Weaver, in turn, was shot by a guard, and soon died from his wounds. The affair occurred on the parade ground, and caused the greatest excitement. Weaver was apparently under the influence of drink.

Weaver was instructed to give up his weapon, but refused, and commenced to fire promiscuously. The sentinel then fired and the bullet struck the magazine of Weaver's gun, exploding it and inflicting an ugly wound in his groin, from which he died soon afterward.

## OBITUARY REC

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## UNEASINESS OVER THE CURRENCY CAUSES LOWER PRICES.

### Heavy Speculation in Sugar Certificates—The General List Weak Under the Lead of the Grangers—Discounting the Coming Silver Agitation at Chicago—Outside Conditions Favorable—Promise of a Bountiful Harvest.

MONDAY—A. M.

Speculation in Sugar was exceedingly heavy during the week, the transactions in it amounting to 579,939 shares in a total for the whole list of 1,219,263 shares. With the exception of a rally of about 3 points on Friday, the course of the stock was downward, and at the close of the week it had lost 8⅝ points. This was the most violent decline of the week, but there were other considerable losses. Among the industrials Tobacco lost 3⅝, Tennessee Coal and Iron and Leather preferred each 2½, and Chicago Gas 2. In the railway list Burlington was the heaviest sufferer, with a decline of 4⅝ points. The other Grangers lost about 2½ points each. The international stocks suffered to about the same extent, and in the specialties Pacific Mail dropped 3½, Manhattan 2, Missouri Pacific 1⅝, and Western Union 1¼. The close on Saturday was heavy at about the lowest of the week.

The movement in Sugar was the result of manipulation by insiders, and calls for no comment. Most of the week railway issues showed considerable firmness, although the tendency was undoubtedly toward lower figures. The political situation was the disturbing feature. There is lack of confidence in the Republican candidate chosen at St. Louis, although the platform of the party is all that could be desired. The approach of the Democratic Convention at Chicago disturbs investors because of the strength of the silver element, and, while most people believe that the cause of sound money will ultimately triumph, it is feared that before the result is reached the loud talk of the silverites will influence foreign sentiment unfavorably, and that our securities will suffer.

The news of the week outside of politics has been of a favorable character. General business, it is true, is waiting on the development of the political situation, but the general feeling is one of hopefulness. The growing crops promise a bountiful harvest, and although prices for products are low, the deficiency in price will be made up in the quantity for sale. The anthracite coal trade has not been in better shape in many years, and the outlook for the coal producing and carrying companies is highly encouraging. Prices for coal have been advanced and are well maintained. The outflow of gold has been greatly reduced and seems to have about culminated for the season, barring heavy sales of securities in this market for foreign account, as a result of the uneasiness over the currency situation. The money market is abundantly supplied.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

| | High- est. | Low- est. | June 29, '96. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 149 | 149 | 149¾ |
| American Cotton Oil | 13 | 12 | 27⅞ |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 54¾ | 53 | 74¾ |
| *American Sugar Refineries | 121⅞ | 113 | 107¾ |
| *American Sugar Refineries pf. | 103 | 101¾ | 99¼ |
| American Tobacco | 67 | 63 | 110¾ |
| American Tobacco pf | 100½ | 99⅜ | 113 |
| Ann Arbor | 9 | 9 | -- |
| Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd. | 14¾ | 13⅜ | -- |
| Atch. Top. & S. F. pf. | 21¾ | 19⅞ | -- |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 18⅝ | 18 | 63 |
| *Bay State Gas | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 20 |
| Brooklyn Union Gas | 94⅞ | 93 | -- |
| *Brooklyn R. T. | 23¼ | 22¾ | -- |
| Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf. | 59 | 58 | -- |
| Canada Southern | 50⅜ | 49¼ | 54⅞ |
| Canadian Pacific | 61 | 60⅝ | 58⅜ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 15⅝ | 15 | 21⅜ |
| Chicago Gt. W. | 8 | 7 | -- |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 41 | 41 | 54½ |
| Chicago Gas | 67½ | 66 | 60¼ |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 78⅝ | 74⅝ | 84 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 107⅜ | 101½ | 99⅜ |
| C., M. & St. Paul | 78¼ | 75⅝ | 68 |
| C., M. & St. Paul pf | 129 | 128 | 121 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific | 70⅝ | 68¼ | 71⅜ |
| Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. | 32⅜ | 31¼ | 45¾ |
| Cleveland, Cin. & Wheel., pf. | 50⅝ | 50¼ | -- |
| Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 9 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 26 | 24⅞ | 33½ |
| Columbus & Hocking Coal | 1⅝ | 1 | 7½ |
| Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol. | 17½ | 14½ | 25½ |
| Columbus, Hock. Val. & T. pf. | 55¼ | 50 | -- |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 159¼ | 157 | 142¾ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 127⅜ | 124⅜ | 129 |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 162 | 161¾ | 163¼ |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 48¼ | 47½ | -- |
| Distilling & C. F., all in. pd. | 16½ | 14¾ | 19⅞ |
| Erie | 14⅜ | 14 | -- |
| Erie 1st pf. | 31 | 30 | -- |
| Erie Tel. & Tel. | 59 | 59 | 57⅜ |
| Evansville & Terre Haute | 29½ | 29½ | -- |
| General Electric | 32 | 29¼ | 35⅝ |
| Great Northern pf. | 138⅜ | 138¾ | 134 |
| Illinois Central | 98 | 93½ | 95¼ |
| Iowa Central | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Iowa Central pf. | 32 | 32 | 33 |
| Laclede Gas | 23 | 21¼ | 26½ |
| Laclede Gas pf. | 80 | 78 | -- |
| Lake Erie & Western | 19 | 18⅜ | 24⅜ |
| Lake Erie & Western pf. | 71½ | 70 | 84¼ |
| Lake Shore | 153 | 150 | 150 |
| Long Island | 76 | 74 | 81¾ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 50⅝ | 48⅝ | 58 |
| Louisville, New-Albany & Chi. | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8¼ |
| Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf. | 20 | 19 | 26½ |
| Manhattan Con. | 103¾ | 101¼ | 113¾ |
| *Metropolitan Traction | 107½ | 106¼ | 102¾ |
| Michigan Central | 96¾ | 96 | 102⅝ |
| Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf. | 46¾ | 46 | 47 |
| Minnesota Iron | 64¾ | 64½ | 63½ |
| Mo., Kansas & Texas | 11¼ | 11 | 17⅜ |
| Mo., Kansas & Texas pf. | 24½ | 23 | 36½ |
| Missouri Pacific | 23¾ | 22½ | 31½ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 20½ | 20 | 24½ |
| *National Lead Co. | 24½ | 23½ | 33 |
| *National Lead Co. pf. | 89 | 88¾ | 89 |
| National Linseed Oil | 21¼ | 18½ | 29 |
| New-England | 43½ | 43½ | -- |
| New-York Central | 107⅞ | 105 | 100¾ |
| New-York Central | 97 | 96½ | 101 |
| New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf. | 32 | 31½ | -- |
| New-York, Sus. & West. | 8¾ | 8½ | 10¼ |
| New-York, Sus. & West. pf. | 25 | 23½ | 29½ |
| Norfolk & West., 2d in. pd. | 4 | 4 | -- |
| Norfolk & West. pf., 2d in. pd. | 9¾ | 9⅛ | -- |
| North American | 5⅜ | 5 | 4⅝ |
| Northern Pacific, 1st in. pd. | 4¾ | 4⅜ | -- |
| Northern Pac. pf., 1st in. pd. | 14½ | 13⅞ | -- |
| Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd. | 9¼ | 9 | -- |
| Ontario Mining | 11½ | 11½ | -- |
| Ontario & Western | 14¼ | 13½ | 17⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 25 | 22⅝ | 29 |
| Peoria, Decatur & Evansville | 1¼ | 1¼ | 5½ |
| Peoria & Eastern | 6 | 6 | 5⅝ |
| Phila. & Read., 2d in. pd. | 15⅝ | 14⅜ | 52 |
| P., C. C. & St. L. pf. | 63 | 62 | -- |
| Quicksilver | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | -- |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf. | 10 | 9¾ | 16½ |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 43 | 41 | 39⅝ |
| Silver Bullion certs | 70 | 69¼ | 66⅞ |
| Southern Pacific | 19¼ | 18½ | 24⅞ |
| Southern Railway | 9¼ | 8⅝ | 14 |
| Southern Railway pf. | 28⅝ | 26¾ | 40⅝ |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 24 | 22 | 39 |
| Texas Pacific | 7¾ | 7½ | 12⅞ |
| Texas Pacific Land Trust | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | -- |
| Union Pacific | 7⅞ | 7 | -- |
| U. S. Cordage | 6 | 5 | -- |
| U. S. Cordage pf. | 10½ | 10¼ | -- |
| U. S. Cordage gtd. | 20½ | 20½ | -- |
| U. S. Express | 40 | 40 | -- |
| U. S. Leather | 8¼ | 7½ | 17⅜ |
| *U. S. Leather pf. | 62¾ | 57½ | 93¼ |
| U. S. Rubber | 19 | 17 | 39 |
| U. S. Rubber pf. | 79 | 77⅜ | 92⅝ |
| Wabash | 7 | 6½ | 8⅝ |
| Wabash pf. | 17¼ | 16¼ | 19½ |
| *Western Union Beef | 8 | 8 | -- |
| Western Union Telegraph | 84⅝ | 83¼ | 91 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 9⅛ | 9 | 17⅛ |

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

### CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Buff., Roch. & P. pf. 4 | Del. & Hudson 2
Col., H. V. & T. 1¼

DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 2½ | Louis. & Nash. | 2⅜ |
| Am. Sugar Refs. | 3⅝ | L., N. A. & C. pf. | 2½ |
| Am. Sugar Refs. pf. | 2 | Manhattan | 2 |
| Am. Tobacco | 3⅝ | Met. Traction | 3¼ |
| A., T. & S. F., all in. pd. | 1⅝ | Mich. Central | 1 |
| A., T. & S. F. pf. | 2 | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. | 2 |
| Bay State Gas | 3½ | Minn. Iron | 3¼ |
| Brook. Union Gas | 2¼ | Mo. Pacific | 1⅝ |
| Brooklyn R. T. | 1½ | Mo., K. & T. pf. | 2½ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 1½ | Mobile & Ohio | 1½ |
| Chicago Gas, t. r. | 1⅞ | National Lead pf. | 2½ |
| Chi. & N. W. | 2½ | Nat. Linseed Oil | 1 |
| C., B. & Q. | 4⅜ | N. J. Central | 1⅛ |
| C. C. & St. L. | 1 | N. & W. pf., 2d in. pd. | 1¾ |
| C., M. & St. P. | 2½ | N. Y., O. & W. | 1 |
| C., M. & St. P. pf. | 1 | Pacific Mail | 3½ |
| C., R. I. & P. | 2¼ | P. & R., 2d in. pd. | 1 |
| Consol. Gas | 2 | St. L. & S. W. pf. | 1 |
| Den. & R. G. pf. | 1½ | St. P. & O. | 1⅜ |
| Dist. & C. F. | 1½ | Southern Ry. pf. | 1½ |
| Erie | 1 | Tenn. C. & I. | 2½ |
| Erie T. & T. | 1 | U. S. Cordage gtd. | 1¼ |
| Gen. Electric | 2¼ | U. S. Leather | 1⅜ |
| Ill. Central | 2½ | U. S. Leather pf. | 2½ |
| Iowa Central pf. | 2 | U. S. Rubber | 2½ |
| Laclede Gas | 1½ | Wabash pf. | 1½ |
| Lake Shore | 1¼ | Western Union | 1⅜ |

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was abundantly supplied. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent., the average for the week being about 1¾ per cent. Time money was firmly held, although business was light. Quotations were 3 per cent. for 30 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for 4 months, 4 per cent. for 5 to 6 months, and 4½ per cent. for longer periods.

Commercial paper was in lighter demand. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for 4 months' commission-house names and for first-class single names, as also for prime 4 to 6 months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £77,084 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.03, became 59.37. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 8,853,000f in gold and 493,000f in silver.

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and easier. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼ for demand, $4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅞.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 69c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@54⅝c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 9-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,419,277, and the exports for the same period $41,563,892. The net exports, therefore, have been $22,144,615. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $12,967,854; in 1894, $59,212,786, and in 1893, $62,725,002.

### BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $1,999,075. The banks now hold $21,917,325 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $215,700, an increase in specie of $460 700, an increase in legal tenders of $1,949,600, an increase in deposits of $1,644,900, and a decrease in circulation of $22,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

| | June 27, '96. | Jun e 20, '96. | June 29, '95. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $474,969,300 | $474,753,600 | $513,422,300 |
| Specie | 62,015,300 | 61,554,600 | 65,231,400 |
| Legal tenders | 84,145,700 | 82,196,100 | 111,603,600 |
| Net deposits | 496,974,700 | 495,329,800 | 570,436,300 |
| Circulation | 14,584,500 | 14,607,600 | 13,159,000 |

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

| | June 27, '96. | June 20, '96. | June 29, '95. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $62,015,300 | $61,554,600 | $65,231,400 |
| Legal tenders | 84,145,700 | 82,196,100 | 111,603,600 |
| Total reserve | $146,161,000 | $143,750,700 | $176,835,000 |
| Reserve required ag't deposits | 124,243,675 | 123,832,450 | 142,609,075 |
| Excess reserve above legal requirements | $21,917,325 | $19,918,250 | $34,225,925 |

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 | $21,917,325 | 1891 | $18,411,600 |
| 1895 | 34,225,925 | 1890 | 8,643,550 |
| 1894 | 74,803,350 | 1889 | 7,592,225 |
| 1893 | 1,251,725 | 1888 | 28,817,225 |
| 1892 | 19,872,050 | 1887 | 8,653,075 |

### CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Cent. R. of Ga. 5s..1⅛
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st..2
Col., H. V. & T. 5s..2
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s..1
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st..1
Mil. & Nor. 1st, 1910..1½

St. J. & Gr. I. 1st, t. r.
St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. R. 5s
Third Av. 5s

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s..1¾
Balt. & O. 5s, 1925..1
C. & N. P. 1st, t. r..1¼
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s
Col. H. V. & T. 6s..1
E. Tenn. reor. llen..1
H. & Texas. genl..1
Iron Mt. genl. 5s..3½
Kan. Pac. con., t. r..1¾
Kan. & Tex. 1st..1
Kan. & Tex. 2d..1⅝
Kan. & Tex. of 7. 5s..1½
Lacde Gas 1st
Lehigh V. T. 5s
North. Pac. 1st..1½
Ohio Southern 1st..1½

Oregon Imp. 1st..4½
Ore. R. & N. 1st..1¼
Ore. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.
P. & R. 2d pf. in. 2d pd.
P. & R. 3d pf. in.
Union El. 1st
U. P. D. & G. 5s
W. N. Y. & P. genl.1
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.

### FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending last Friday | $7,880,716 |
| Corresponding week 1895 | 8,639,398 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1896 | 233,316,842 |
| Corresponding period 1895 | 260,223,458 |

Exports of Domestic Produce.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending last Tuesday | $7,880,286 |
| Corresponding week 1895 | 4,902,733 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1896 | 187,289,100 |
| Corresponding period 1895 | 166,438,869 |

Imports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending last Friday | $54,477 |
| Corresponding week 1895 | 1,220,714 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1896 | 19,426,834 |
| Corresponding period 1895 | 22,238,645 |

Exports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending last Friday | $1,522,200 |
| Corresponding week 1895 | 760,191 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1896 | 65,887,867 |
| Corresponding period 1895 | 51,542,119 |

### THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

| | Gold. | Silver. |
|---|---|---|
| June 25, 1896 | £49,156,277 | ------ |
| June 27, 1895 | 37,998,465 | ------ |

BANK OF FRANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June 25, 1896 | 81,783,558 | £50,366,934 |
| June 27, 1895 | 82,115,038 | 50,350,766 |

BANK OF GERMANY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June 25, 1896 | 31,346,668 | 15,673,332 |
| June 27, 1895 | 31,081,500 | 15,558,500 |

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June 25, 1896 | 27,315,000 | 12,864,000 |
| June 27, 1895 | 19,938,000 | 13,479,000 |

SPAIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June 25, 1896 | 8,406,000 | 11,250,000 |
| June 27, 1895 | 8,004,000 | 12,450,000 |

NETHERLANDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June 25, 1896 | 2,635,000 | 7,030,000 |
| June 27, 1895 | 4,295,000 | 7,084,000 |

BELGIUM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June 25, 1896 | 2,690,667 | 1,345,333 |
| June 27, 1895 | 2,801,333 | 1,401,667 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total last week | £208,333,170 | £98,529,599 |
| Week ended June 18 | 201,737,859 | 98,129,401 |
| Corresponding week last year | 189,795,241 | 100,447,394 |

### CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchanges for week ending June 27 | $490,186,553 |
| Balances for week ending June 27 | 31,517,294 |
| Exchanges for week ending June 20 | 596,778,010 |
| Balances for week ending June 20 | 48,700,122 |
| Exchanges for week ending June 13 | 527,089,986 |
| Balances for week ending June 13 | 33,091,033 |
| Exchanges for week ending June 6 | 629,507,277 |
| Balances for week ending June 6 | 39,001605 |
| Exchanges for week ending May 29 | 419,161,401 |
| Balances for week ending May 29 | 27,539,718 |
| Exchanges for week ending May 23 | 588,867,640 |
| Balances for week ending May 28 | 35,691,196 |

*Five days.

### THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—There was an entire absence of speculation, and no increase in investment buying of local securities during the past week. The only movement in the Tractions was an advance of $1 per share in Pleasant Valley, on the semi-official announcement that early next month the stockholders will be asked to vote on a proposition to lease the system to the Second Avenue Traction Company, which is backed, financially, by Baltimore and New-York bankers. The Natural Gas stocks were stagnant. Westinghouse Air Brake was higher in the bidding price, but no stock came out for sale. Bonds were firm and higher, but distressingly dull. General business continues quiet for the season. Money firm at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co., 80 Broad Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Chartiers Valley Gas Co | ---- | 5½ |
| Philadelphia Co | 18¾ | 19 |
| Central Traction Co. receipts | ---- | 28½ |
| Citizens' Traction Co | 56 | 56½ |
| Pleasant Valley | 22⅜ | 23 |
| Pittsburg & Birmingham | 15 | 15¼ |
| Duquesne Traction Co | 84½ | ---- |
| Pittsburg, Allegheny & Manchester | ---- | 39 |
| Consolidated Traction Co | ---- | 8⅝ |
| Union Switch & Signal Co., com | ---- | 20¼ |
| Westinghouse Air Brake Co | 172 | -- |

### THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—The local stock market has ruled quiet and firm during the week, and few sales have been made. The bank stock list holds firm, with some little inquiry for the more desirable securities. National Bank of North America has sold at 43, Rhode Island National at 35, and Weybosset National at 42½. The manufacturing stocks are still quiet, although some sales have been noted, among which were American Screw Company at 190 and National and Providence Worsted Mills preferred at 103. The insurance stocks are sought for, but there is little or no disposition to sell. Providence Washington announces a semi-annual dividend of $2 per share, payable July 1.

The illuminating stocks are quiet, with no reported sales. The Narragansett Electric Lighting Company pays on July 1 the usual quarterly dividend of $1 per share, and the Providence Gas Company announces a quarterly dividend of $1 per share. This stock is now quoted both ex dividend and ex rights, as the company will issue on July 1 5,000 shares new stock to shareholders of record June 20. There has been some little trading in these rights, and they are quoted $3.45 bid and $3.55 asked, with sales at $3.50 and $3.55.

The local money market is quiet, with rates for commercial paper ruling from 5 to 5½ per cent. Call loans between banks are quoted at 4 per cent., and cotton loans at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American | 43½ | 45½ | Nat'l Ex | 101 | -- |
| Atlantic | 35 | 37½ | Nat. No. Am. | 43 | 44 |
| Blackstone C. | 24½ | 25¼ | Nat'l Com'ce. | 41 | 43 |
| City | 60½ | 62 | Old | 113 | -- |
| Commercial | 46½ | 48 | Providence | 755 | -- |
| Eagle | 53½ | 54¾ | Phenix | 71 | -- |
| Fifth | 44 | 46½ | Rhode Island | 24¼ | -- |
| First | 110 | -- | R. Williams | 94 | 70 |
| Globe | 54 | -- | Second | -- | 128 |
| High Street | 60 | -- | Third | -- | 82 |
| Man'f'rs' | 140 | 142½ | Traders' | 45 | -- |
| Merchants' | 63¼ | -- | Westminster | 60 | 66 |
| Mechanics' | 53 | -- | Weybosset | 42¼ | -- |

PAWTUCKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 159 | Slater | 158 |
| Pacific | 69 | | |

TRUST COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Industrial | 101½ 105 | Union Tr. Co. | 50 -- |
| Mercantile | 30 -- | | |

RAILROADS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 172½ | Pawt't Val. | 150 -- |
| Prov. & Sp'g. | 97 | Prov. & W. | 249 -- |
| | | P., W. & B. | 126 -- |

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Screw. | 190 200 | Nat. & Prov. | -- -- |
| Am. Supply | 70 -- | Wors. Gs | 100 -- |
| A. & Sims | 30 -- | Pawt. Hair Cloth | 39 42½ |
| Gorham Mfg. | 90 -- | R. I. Perkins | -- -- |
| Gorham Mfg. pf. | 116 -- | H. S. | -- 45 |
| Nich'n Flie. | 67½ 63 | R. I. Perkins | -- -- |
| Nat. & Prov. Wors. pf. | 100 104 | H. S. pf. | 75 88½ |

INSURANCE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Equitable | 52¼ -- | Prov. Wash. | 50 -- |
| Merchants' | 52¼ -- | | |

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Narra. Elect. | 82 84 | Pawtucket G. | 81 85 |
| Prov. Gas | 184¼ 185 | Prov. Tel. | 83 85 |
| P. G. Rights | 3.45 3.55 | R. I. Elec. P. | 118 124 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. & S. S. | 149 -- | R. I. Safe D. | 70 -- |

*Ex dividend. †Ex dividend and ex rights.

### THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, June 27.—There was one active day for local securities during the week. On Thursday quite a number of trades were reported. Albany Railway and Hudson River Telephone were the favorites. The former sold at 133 and 134, and it is believed now that there is none of the stock offering under 135. New-York Air Brake was firmer. The bid price is 1¼ higher and the asked price 1¾ higher, with sales reported at 11. Union Railway of New-York is a little easier on light offerings. A sale of 12 shares of Fort Orange Oil stock was reported at 140.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Albany & Susquehanna R. R. | 183 | 186 |
| Albany City 6s, 1915-1919 | 130 | -- |
| Albany City 4s, 1920-1930 | 108 | -- |
| Albany City National Bank | 80 | 90 |
| Albany City torage and Ware. Co. | 100 | -- |
| Albany Cold Storage Company | 100 | -- |
| Albany County Bank | 130 | 132 |
| Albany Insurance Company | 110½ | -- |
| Albany Railway stock | 132 | 136 |
| *Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940 | 110½ | -- |
| Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co. | 104 | -- |
| Celluloid Company | 60 | 62 |
| Commercial Insurance Company | 105 | 110 |
| Commercial Union Telegraph Co. | 109 | 110 |
| Consolidated Car Heating Company | 29 | 33 |
| First National Bank | 160 | 163 |
| Hudson River Telephone Company | 54 | 58 |
| Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio | 45 | 50 |
| Mechanics and Farmers' Bank | 402 | -- |
| Merchants' National Bank | 178 | 180 |
| Municipal Gas Company of Albany | 152 | 160 |
| *Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906 | 112 | 112½ |
| National Commercial Bank | 330 | -- |
| National Exchange Bank | 100 | 100½ |
| New-York Air Brake Company | 10 | 11½ |
| N. & E. G. H. R. gtd 5s, 1911 | 105 | 106 |
| New-York State Bank | 220 | 230 |
| Park Bank | 125 | -- |
| Rensselaer & Saratoga | 180 | -- |
| South End Bank | 50 | 55 |
| *Steinway Electric R. R. 6s, | 110¾ | 114 |
| Ulster & Delaware R. R. | 100 | 100¼ |
| Union Electric R. R. of Saratoga | -- | 5 |
| Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922 | 100 | 103 |
| Union Railway Co. of New-York | 98 | 103 |
| Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922 | 100 | 103 |
| *Watervliet, T. & R. R. gtd 5s | -- | -- |
| *Watervliet, T. & R. R. 2d mortgage | 114 | -- |
| *Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd 5s, 1943 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Westcott Express Company | 20 | 30 |
| Westcott Express Company pf. | 100 | 110 |

TROY SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central National Bank | 118 | 120 |
| Citizens' Steamboat Company | 200 | -- |
| Manufacturers' National Bank | 210 | 210 |
| Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes | 145 | 170 |
| Mutual National Bank | 180 | 185 |
| National State Bank | 195 | 200 |
| National Bank of Troy | 95 | 100 |
| National Bank of Cohoes | 135 | 140 |
| National Bank of West Troy | 125 | 130 |
| People's Bank of Lansingburg | 130 | -- |
| Steinway Railway | 45 | 50 |
| Steinway Railway 6s | 108½ | -- |
| Troy City National Bank | 160 | 165 |
| *Troy City Railway 5s, 1942 | 106 | 107 |
| Troy Gas Company stock | 128 | 130 |
| *Troy Gas Company deb. 6s | 113 | 114 |
| *Troy Gas Company cn. 5s | 109 | -- |
| Troy Railroad Company | 89 | 90 |
| Troy Telephone & Cable Company | 90 | -- |
| Union National Bank | 250 | -- |

*And accrued interest.

### ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 28.—The rate of discount during the past week for both three months' and thirty-day bills was ¾ per cent. The ending of the half year increased the demand for money. Silver was quiet. Tenders will be made on June 30 for 25,000 kilograms for coinage in France. The stock market was quiet, but steady. Consols advanced ⅛. There was a small but steady absorption of the stock of American railroads by European investors. Louisville and Nashville declined 2, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 1, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, Illinois Central, and Norfolk and Western each 1¼, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred and Denver and Rio Grande preferred each 1, New-York, Lake Erie and Western and Missouri, Kansas and Texas each ¾, Union Pacific and Northern Pacific each ½, and Central Pacific and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific each ¼.

### RELIGIOUS POWER OF THE PRESS.

#### The Rev. J. L. Scudder Speaks of Daily Newspapers' Charities.

The Rev. John L. Scudder of the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, last night spoke of the power for good that is exerted by the secular daily press. It is his practice to deliver a prelude to his evening sermon, taking some topic of the day for his subject. He last night said:

"The most important invention of modern times is the daily newspaper. It goes everywhere, it reaches everybody. As an educator, it rivals or surpasses the public school. To be an intelligent citizen and competent to discuss the topics of the day, a person must read the newspapers. Once or twice during the twenty-four hours these freighted sheets knock at our doors and receive a cordial welcome. To many of us they are as necessary as daily food. They provide current information and stimulate the thought and energy of the people.

"To-day the press is the greatest power on earth, and with this power comes an added responsibility.

"One noticeable feature of modern journalism is the increasing tendency to work along humanitarian lines. The philanthropic spirit is developing, and prominent papers inaugurate schemes whereby to alleviate suffering, assist the unfortunate, or relieve the oppressed. Not only do they uphold local charities and give them a vast amount of free advertising; with characteristic energy they start independent benevolent enterprises and push them until they are successful.

"They know that Americans have large hearts, and that a reliable and intelligent appeal will always meet with a prompt and generous response. To-day one paper starts a fresh-air fund; to-morrow another distributes free ice to the poor during the sultry days of Summer, and the next day the people are called upon to contribute toward struggling Cuba or downtrodden Armenia. The milk of human kindness can be found in abundance in these secular papers, and for aught I see, they are doing religious work of a most Christlike character.

"During the past two weeks a fresh-air fund has been established by The Evening Journal of this city, [Jersey City,] which has already met with encouraging success. This is a most commendable enterprise, and deserves especial mention and enthusiastic support.

"To plan and superintend such a worthy charity is no small task, and any paper that undertakes it has a big business on its hands. This idea of giving a week's outing beside the sea to poor children who are penned up in stifling tenements awakens the sympathy of every one who has a speck of benevolence in his bosom.

"What a revelation the grand old ocean must be to these little ones, whose only playground has been a narrow, dusty street! What novel sport to dig in clean sand and be chased by the scurrying surf! That one week by the sea will be the happiest period in the experience of many a pale-faced, listless child. Not only will it bring color to the cheeks and new life to the system, the memory of those rolling waves, the clear sky, the cooling breeze, and the rollicking good times on the beach will last for a lifetime, and make these little ones believe they took a trip to Fairyland. They will live those happy scenes over and over again.

"A blessed charity this, worthy not only of the approval, but practical co-operation of all our people, great and small. This is a work no one church can do, for it lacks sufficient capital and clientage, but it appeals eloquently to people of all creeds and no particular creed, for it is essentially religious and not a whit sectarian.

"Let every one fall into the procession of contributors. Let Protestant, Catholic, Hebrew, and agnostic give toward this grand philanthropic movement. Let us all take pride in this new charity, which belongs peculiarly to Jersey City. Certainly my vacation will be more enjoyable when I remember that for the space of one week I made some unfortunate child supremely happy."

#### Arrived from Europe.

Among the passengers on the French Line steamship La Bourgogne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, were Baron Seilliéres and Baroness Seilliéres, (formerly Mrs. Livermore,) Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Armand, M. W. Cutajar, Irving H. Chase, M. Magnat, the celebrated instructor of deaf-mutes; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cruger, Count and Countess Orlowski, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Walker.

Among the arrivals on the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, which arrived from Glasgow, were Prof. Abbe, A. L. Booth, H. S. Carter, and the Rev. R. Cowan.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

#### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| | | P. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4:31 | Sun sets | 7:35 |
| Moon rises | 10:28 | | |

HIGH WATER JUNE 29.

| Sandy Hook. | Governors Island. | Hell Gate. |
|---|---|---|
| 10:34 A. M. | 11:02 A. M. | 12:50 A. M. |
| 10:35 P. M. | 11:01 P. M. | 12:51 P. M. |

#### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 29.

| Steamship. | Port of Sailing. | Date of Sailing. |
|---|---|---|
| Cevic | Liverpool | June 19 |
| Fulda | Genoa | June 18 |
| Mobile | London | June 18 |
| Saratoga | Havana | June 25 |

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| El Sud | New-Orleans | June 25 |
| Kansas City | Savannah | June 27 |
| Paris | Southampton | June 24 |
| Westernland | Antwerp | June 20 |

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alamo | Galveston | June 24 |
| Aurania | Liverpool | June 23 |
| Elysia | Gibraltar | June 17 |
| Finance | Colon | June 24 |
| Manitou | Swansea | June 17 |
| Orizaba | Havana | June 27 |

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Algonquin | Jacksonville | June 29 |
| Brooklyn City | Swansea | June 18 |
| California | Hamburg | June 18 |
| El Dorado | New-Orleans | June 27 |
| Germanic | Liverpool | June 24 |
| Hekla | Christiansand | June 20 |
| Lahn | Bremen | June 24 |
| Munchen | Bremen | June 20 |

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New-York | Southampton | June 27 |
| Normannia | Hamburg | June 25 |

#### Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destinati'n. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spree | June 30 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Nacoochee | June 30 | Savannah | Pier 34 N. R. |
| Seminole | June 30 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Advance | June 30 | Colon | 29 Broadway. |
| City of Perth | June 30 | Cape Colony | 115 Prod. Exc. |

# LOCKED IN REFRIGERATOR

## TWO BUTCHERS NEARLY FROZEN AT THE STATE CAMP.

### Routine Work Was Begun in the Rain at Peekskill—Religious Services Held by the Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, Chaplain of the Eighth Regiment—Stars and Stripes Lowered to the Notes of the National Anthem.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 28.—Rain plink-plunking on 600 canvas roofs caused the State camp on Peekskill plateau to stir uneasily before the reveille to-day.

The band and drum corps plodding around the borders of the camp in water-soaked overcoats sounding the call at 5 o'clock aroused the men to a lazy day that has had little romance or martial glitter about it.

As the drills were cut out of the routine because it was Sunday, the men took their time in dressing and cleaning their quarters.

The assembly for roll call took place at 8:45. Then the men had nothing to do but to lounge in their tents for an hour and a half, waiting for breakfast and grumbling about the weather.

The ceremony of guard mount occurred in the drizzle at 8:15 o'clock. Capt. Frank O. Souvan, Company D, Eighth Regiment, was Officer of the Day. The senior officer of the guard was First Lieut. John L. Nice of the Twenty-fifth Separate Company, and the junior officer of the guard was Second Lieut. Uhlman, who, with a Sergeant, two Corporals, and eight men, held the outpost at Annsville Creek, at the foot of the bluff.

The guard was inspected by Lieut. Col. McCrosky Butt, Twelfth Regiment. He informed the members of the guard that their general soldierly bearing was poor and their movements far from precise. The guard did look rather slouchy, but it is a little difficult to be calm and trim in appearance with the water trickling down your rifle barrel and a cape weighted with moisture dragging at your shoulders. Lieut. Col. Butt put the forty-eight men assigned to the guard for to-morrow through a drill this afternoon.

The rain quit about the time the first detail of the guard was stationed, but it fell again intermittently all day.

The Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, the Chaplain of the Eighth Regiment, held a religious service in the Young Men's Christian Association tent at 11 A. M. Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., and about 200 other officers and men in camp attended. The Young Men's Christian Association tent adjoins the parade ground, where the grass is good, and eight or ten cows, with bells on two or three of them, strolled that way. The bells kept up such a rattling that two of the mounted guard of Squadron A were sent for by Col. Chauncey to drive the cows into the woods again.

Mike Hallam, a butcher, and a man working with him, went into the big new meat refrigerator about noon. H. C. Duncan, the caterer, saw the door open, and sent a negro helper to close it. He let down the hasp on the outside and went away. There was no latch on the inside of the door, the walls were a foot thick, and the narrow glass windows were high beyond reach. The men were in their shirt sleeves and the temperature was 35°.

They pounded on the door with a piece of scantling and yelled with all their might. No one heard them for an indefinite length of time. They say they were locked up for an hour, and Mr. Duncan says that the time could not have been more than ten or fifteen minutes.

Patrick Campbell, a laborer, heard the smothered sounds of a commotion inside the refrigerator, and opened the door. The butchers were found shaking with cold and fright.

More than 100 women visited the camp, coming over by boat from Peekskill, or driving in from the country round about. Adjt. Tredwell of the Twenty-second Regiment, Second Lieut. Lyman of the First Battery, and Major Ives of the Signal Corps were among the military visitors.

An excursion of the friends of the Eighth will go up from the city Thursday, the day of Squadron A's games.

The evening parade in full uniform, with the reviewing officers mounted and the Seventy-fourth Regiment Band playing, began thirty-five minutes before sunset.

Squadron A men, with their yellow-faced uniforms, made a bright picture. The 163 horsemen in the ranks looked to the inexpert eye as though they were 500. The pounding of hoofs in the turf and the rattle of equipments as the column left the parade ground at a stiff trot for the stables sounded like a low roll of thunder.

The custom heretofore has been to lower the flag with one drop as the sunset gun was fired. For the first time, this evening the flag was hauled down, as it is on a man-of-war, by beginning with the first note of the National Anthem and drawing down the flag by an almost imperceptible motion, until as the last note sounds the Stars and Stripes are at the bottom of the staff. Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has made the new regulation.

The moist night closed in early and covered the innocent skylarking of the youths in the ranks. The band gave a concert between 8 and 9 o'clock.

The drills for the week have been laid out with a design to give the infantry men and officers the full company and regimental tactics on the field. The early morning drill to-morrow is the platoon in extended order, each company being broken into two platoons, and each platoon into two sections of not less than eight men each.

The early Tuesday morning drill handles the platoons in extended order—that is, the platoon as if on the firing line. It is deployed as sections, squads, and individual skirmishers. In other morning drills the companies are handled on the field separately in extended order.

Three forenoon drills during the week are for the purpose of schooling the battalions in closed-order movements. On the other forenoon of the week will be regimental manoeuvres in closed order. The theory of the encampment is that the New-York State regiments will have had far more battalion and regimental drills than regular army regiments.

## PAVONIA YACHTS TO RACE.

### Entries for the Regatta to be Sailed Down the Bay.

The twenty-seventh annual regatta of the Pavonia Yacht Club will take place to-day in New-York Bay. The judges will be George E. Gartland, A. F. Adams, and H. W. Kilbourne. The steamboat Myndert Starin will accompany the yachts over the course, sailing from the Morris Street dock, Jersey City, at 9:30 o'clock, and Pier 13 North River, (Cortlandt Street,) this city, at 10 o'clock. The entries are as follows:

Schooners.—Azalea, Commodore D. W. Kohn.

Yawls.—Sea Gull, Arch McInnes.

Cabin Sloops and Cutters, 32 to 38 Feet.—Princess, Frederick Thomas; Forsyth, Alexander F. Roe; Aliris, J. A. Constant.

Cabin Sloops and Cutters, 27 to 32 Feet.—Helen, L. M. Kayser.

Cabin Sloops and Cutters, Under 27 Feet.—Cygnet, Maxwell E. More; Millie, C. H. Benson; Nomad, W. H. Growage.

Open Sloops, 23 to 27 Feet.—Lizzie L., W. E. Lissenden; Viola, J. E. Collins; Clara S., J. W. Stilger, Jr.; Elcas, T. G. Roach.

Open Sloops, Under 23 Feet.—Sybilla, John Kursteiner; Mosquito, F. H. Hegler.

Cabin Catboats, over 23 Feet.—Lizzie V., W. P. Vreeland; Step Lively, F. M. Randall; Molly Bawn, Frank M. Brown; Square, R. Pringle; Vespa, John A. Denin; Lizzie M., E. Merish; Mary B., John W. Bolen; Mary H., William E. Elsworth.

Cabin Catboats, Under 23 Feet.—Annie J., G. W. James; Bessie, John Ward; H. H. Holmes, A. J. Kreymeyer; Drift, William T. Bernard; Oriole, L. W. Furbell; Presto, F. M. Randall; Madge, H. Lindeman.

Catboats, 20 to 25 Feet.—Henry Dauer, J. F. Dougherty; Marie, Barth & Noelker; Fay, Carmer & Schoverling; Tempest, William H. Houghwout; Marie, (2,) John Kretzmer; Eureka, William Dunham; Defiance, M. K. Lober.

Open Catboats, 18 to 20 Feet.—Baby, Frank Taylor; H. C. Miner, Charles Rae; Minnie H., J. J. Housmann; Nereid, H. E. Knapp; Triton, W. B. Adams; Minnie, M. Gilmartin; Emma K., W. W. Poland; Qui Vive, A. Spear.

Catboats, 18 Feet and Under.—Millie, C. A. Passmore; Lilly, George Smith; Chic, "Jack" Wilson; Adele Rae, Charles Rae; Cinch, Warren Hubbard; Maggie P., C. H. Lissenden; Clytie, M. P. Fisher.

The Regatta Committee is composed of Norman L. Rowe, L. Mitteldorf, and B. H. McClain.

## Vice President Stevenson's Plans.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 28.—Vice President Stevenson will leave Cape May in the morning for Washington. He said to-day he would probably go to the Chicago Convention direct from Washington.

## WILL DECORATE WITH FLOWERS.

### Washington Gardeners Getting Ready for the Christian Endeavorers.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Much enthusiasm is manifested here over the arrangements for the International Christian Endeavor Convention, which will be held here in July. The officials in charge of the public parks and gardens have laid out the Christian Endeavor monogram and combination of the letters "Y. P. S. C. E." in flowers and gayly colored leaves. The work of floral decoration will be artistic, and will make the many parks of the city additionally attractive.

The largest design will be just east of the Washington Monument, on a triangular plat. In the centre is an immense circular bed, in which are planted 1,200 plants of various shades, harmoniously blended and symmetrically arranged. The large silver star in the centre, an emblem which has been adopted by the convention, finds conspicuous space in the centre of the convention flag. The plants will be in full development in July, and the bright silver of the star and brilliant red of the lettering, together with the rich gold of the scroll-work, will make this bed one of the finest and most attractive, as well as the largest, in the city.

The churches also are actively planning for elaborate decorations. The National colors, of course, will play an important part in these, and, in addition, the special colors of the State which each church will entertain will be used effectively. The business houses of Washington are quite accustomed to decorating, because the city has come to be so exceedingly popular as a convention city, but from the present indications it is likely the decorations of the stores will exceed those of previous gatherings.

Three mammoth tents are about to be erected on the White Lot, and the seating capacity of the five large churches immediately in the vicinity of the tents will be increased to the utmost by the addition of folding chairs. Thus nine simultaneous meetings, with audiences aggregating 40,000, will be conducted throughout the sessions of the convention.

Great attention has been given to the work of organizing the choirs which will lead the singing at the meetings. Over 4,500 members of the local societies have been rehearsing every week for the last two months.

Among several new features which will be introduced at the convention this year will be "A quiet hour," which will be observed on the opening night at each of the preliminary services, which will be held in a number of the city churches.

## SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 228 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 299.3⅜ feet west of Second Avenue, 21.5 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,720; on prior mortgage, $8,500.

By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, 433 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, between First and Pleasant Avenues, 14 by 100, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.


## EXCURSIONS.

*Long Island Railroad's Great Excursion Routes TO THE SEA.*

**Manhattan Beach.**
**Leave Foot of 34th St., E. R.,**
Daily except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly from 1:10 to 10:40 P. M. Additional train Race Days C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 40 cents.
WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays only, 12:40. Additional trains Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 45 cents.

Reduced Rates Mondays.
On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round-trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's Circus Carnival, or Pain's Fireworks, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

**Coney Island.**
**Brooklyn Bridge.**
Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, B'klyn Bridge, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R.
Leave Brooklyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:43, 10:43, and half-hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 10:53 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B. E. R. R. stations.

**Culver Route.**
Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:10 to 9:10 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 25 cents.

**Rockaway Beach.**
VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R.
Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUND.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15 P. M.; No. 4th St., Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M.; 12:20, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. East 23d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 1 P. M.; 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St.; 12 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

**New-York Central Fourth of July Excursions.**

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York to Niagara Falls and return | 9.25 |
| New-York to Buffalo and return | 9.25 |
| New-York to resorts in the Adirondack Mountains and return | 9.00 |

Excursion tickets at above rates now on sale at all New-York Central Ticket Offices in New-York and Brooklyn, available on regular trains, except "Limited," FRIDAY, JULY 3d, and to return on or before Monday, July 6th.
Arrangements have also been made with leading hotels at resorts named, for reduced rates, for holders of these excursion tickets.
Full particulars at nearest ticket office of the New-York Central.

**GRAND HOLIDAY OUTING**
LOW-RATE EXCURSION TO THE
Rugged Pennsylvania Mountains.
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO, and the
BREEZY SWITCHBACK R. R.,
Via Central Railroad of New-Jersey,
SATURDAY, JULY 4.
A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M., returning arriving in city about 9 P. M.
Fare for round trip: From New-York, $2.25. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

**WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,**
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK," and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex).....8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

**CONEY ISLAND.**
**SEA BEACH ROUTE.**
Boats leave foot Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., and half hourly until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, frequent service all day. Last returning Sunday train 1:00 A. M. by Brooklyn Bridge.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

**LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.**
Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at
**7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.**
for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:46 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.
ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.
HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.
HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M. 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.
RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ.—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

**ADIRONDACKS.**
**Blue Mountain Lake.**
**Prospect House,**
NOW OPEN.
Largest and finest hotel in the Adirondacks, reached by New-York Central and Delaware and Hudson River R. R. For terms and circulars apply W. T. GRAFF, Manager, 390 5th Av., New-York, or Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y.

**TAYLOR HOUSE**
AND 15 COTTAGES,
ON SCHROON LAKE,
One of the finest locations in the Adirondacks; pure spring water; electric lights, good fishing and hunting; open from June 1 to Oct. 1. For illustrated book of mountains, lake, and branch, address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, P. O., Taylor's-on-Schroon, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN, HEAD OF FOURTH Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Now open. For illustrated folder address Rocky Point Inn Co., Old Forge, N. Y.

### NEW-YORK—Long Island.

**Manhattan Beach.**
**MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.**
The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
See Time Table, Excursion Column.

**LONG BEACH**
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1896.
On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. Liberal Management; Reasonable Rates; Frequent Trains, L. I. R. R.
LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION,
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

A NATURAL SUMMER RESORT.
COUNTRY AND SEASHORE COMBINED.
**PROSPECT HOUSE**
AND COTTAGES.
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island and inlet to ocean; one hour from New-York; boating, bathing, fishing, sailing; fine roads and interesting drives; select family hotel receives 400 guests; full orchestra; highest class appointments; rates reasonable. Send for descriptive pamphlet. NOW OPEN.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

**THE ARGYLE, BABYLON, L. I.,**
36 miles from New-York. Opens June 27.
**THE MASSAPEQUA, MASSAPEQUA, L. I.,**
26 miles from New-York. Now open.
Both hotels on GREAT SOUTH BAY.
Steamer runs daily between the hotels.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
N. Y. office, MARLBOROUGH HOTEL.

**"THE EDGEMERE."**
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 30th; three furnished cottages to let; applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
J. H. BRESLIN.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York

### NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

**DUTCHER HOUSE**
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

### CONNECTICUT.

**"ON THE SOUND."**
FENWICK HALL,
SAYBROOK POINT, CONN.
Now open. Delightful drives. Hot and cold salt water baths, charming location, good wheeling, and rates from $12.50 week up. Address F. L. HARRAL.

**NEW—HOTEL MAJESTIC, NEW HAVEN, CONN.**
Near Yale College Campus; magnificently furnished; 200 rooms, 50 private baths, roof garden, concerts, $3.00 up; weekly, $15.00 up; boating, bathing, fishing in lakes and harbor; fine drives and parks. WM. & JOHN GAY, Proprietors.

### NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

**LONG BRANCH.**
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Opens June 27. Select family and transient hotel, located on the Ocean Boulevard. Unobstructed view of the sea. Baths and modern conveniences; private bathing grounds; reasonable rates; illustrated booklets.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

### NEW-JERSEY—Atlantic City.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day; elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

### NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

**LAKE HOPATCONG.**
**HOTEL BRESLIN.**
ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

**NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.**
Normandie, (near Sea Bright,) New-Jersey.
Now Open, at popular prices.
The leading hotel on ocean near New-York. Transient rates, $3.50. Weekly, $18 and upward. Hot and cold sea-water baths in hotel. Under management of Ferdinand P. Earle.

### RHODE ISLAND.

A SUMMER AT SEA.
**BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.**
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL. Opens June 27.
Overlooking the ocean; all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea-water baths, etc. Address
CUNDALL & BALL.

### PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.


## BOARDERS WANTED.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway,** 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

5 EAST 41st ST.—Neat rooms; desirable location; board optional; transients; Summer prices; first-class table; references.

10th ST., 34 EAST.—Large cool rooms; well furnished; ample closets; every convenience; excellent board; moderate.

### Brooklyn.

WYNDHAM HOUSE, 87-89 HENRY St., Corner Pineapple.—Handsomely furnished; single and double rooms; 12 minutes from City Hall, New-York; convenient to Coney Island cars; excellent table.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 33d ST.—Second floor; finely furnished suites, with private baths; single rooms; transient or permanent; references.

17th ST., 50 WEST.—Cool, neatly furnished single and double rooms, with or without board; refined.

18th ST., 13 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, cool, desirable rooms; near Broadway; $3-$8; Southerners and transients accommodated.

**22D ST., 12 WEST.**
Large and small furnished rooms; permanent or transient; Southerners accommodated.

22d ST., 41 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; Summer prices; seen day or evening.

46 WEST 127th ST.—Airy, clean, large front room; ample closets; gas, running water, bath; $3; references.

146 LEXINGTON AV.—To let, nicely furnished rooms, for gentlemen.

## INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and PARLORMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure position for her chambermaid and parlormaid; highly recommended. Call, Monday, at 9 East 69th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist waitress or children; permanent place to wages; good reference; country. 231 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes to procure a situation for an excellent chambermaid and seamstress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 51 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By French American as chambermaid, waitress, or to care for children; willing and obliging; good city reference. 242 West 19th St., (ring third bell.)

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid or laundress or to assist with any other work; has excellent city references. 253 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By excellent chambermaid and laundress. 311 Madison Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a place for her girl; will do chamberwork and assist with washing. Present employer's, 1,013 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID—PARLORMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class city references. Duffy, 319 East 37th St.

### Companions.

COMPANION.—By a respectable French Parisian lady to accompany in France persons or children; the best references. Companion, Box 405 Times, Up Town.

### Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Southern colored girls at once; one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress, general houseworker, or laundry worker. 92 Willoughby St., near Duffield St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook; a young woman in whom she can highly recommend in every way; country preferred. Call at present employer's, 106 5th Av., Monday and Tuesday.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend to be thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen and manketing. M. B., Box 831 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class cook and laundress in a private family; wages not under $18. Present employer's, 28 Howard Place, Jersey City Heights, N. J. M. Muran.

COOK.—A lady leaving town would like to find a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, at present employer's, 59 West 48th St., Monday morning.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; soups, jellies, creams, ices; city or country; first-class city reference. 236 West 32d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By Protestant as plain cook; competent in all branches; no cards answered. Can be seen at present employer's, 320 West 42d St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By a professional Danish cook; can take chef's place; competent in French, &c.; excellent city references. C., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an American young woman in private family; competent; good bread and cake baker; also desserts; best of reference; country preferred. M. C., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young English girl as good plain cook; can help with first-class laundry work if desired; best city reference. Rea, 221 East 47th St.

COOK.—By highly recommended colored woman as cook; all kinds of first-class cooking; ten years' reference from last place. 9 Cleveland Place, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By responsible woman as competent cook; seven years' reference; country preferred. Can be seen at present employer's, 49 West 38th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; will do washing and ironing in private family; city or country; best city reference. M., 270 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; cooks same well; sweetbreads, fine soups, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best city reference. 237 East 45th St.

COOK.—A lady leaving town wishes to find a place for her cook; one whom she can highly recommend; disengaged July 1. 12 East 78th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly good English cook; private family; good references; wages $35 up. S. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of private family cooking; soups, meats, bread, cake, milk and butter, &c.; city reference. 160 West 23d St.

COOK.—By experienced woman as cook in private family; city or country; best city references. 219 West 18th St.; ring third bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a Norwegian woman; first-class in all branches; good city references. L., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedishwoman as good cook. Present employer's, 49 East 34th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city or country; city references. Cook, 157 East 57th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class family cook. 152 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and laundress; city or country; best reference. 320 East 31st St.

### Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman; by day or week; good laundress; or will do any other work; city or country; reference. 312 East 36th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a middle-aged woman to do washing and ironing; day or week; or housework. 449 West 56th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Swedish woman to go out by the day or take home washing; good references. Mrs. Landbery, 103 East 53d St.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; works home or by day; would go to country; latest skirts, waists, capes, children's dresses, remodeling. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; works home or by day; would go to country; latest skirts, waists, capes, children's dresses; remodelling. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in street and evening costumes; expert cutter and fitter; terms reasonable; day or week; city or country; best reference. H. D., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns during the dull season from $7 to $12. 202 West 43d St.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter desires more engagements in private families; $2 a day; supplies latest fashions; best references. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; competent and reliable; late with Worth; highest Paris and city references; by day or at home; street dresses, fancy wrappers, and negligée made up nicely; art, comfort, and elegance; fitting unsurpassed; terms reasonable. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thorough dressmaker, a position for the Summer as seamstress with a family in the country; unexceptionable references as to character and ability. L. M., care M. McCormick, 386 West 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Doucet and Pouuff, by month in family, (country;) cutter, fitter; good seamstress; care wardrobe; highest references. B., 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Street costumes, $5 up; silk waist, $3; linens, challies, lawns, and batistes at moderate prices. Mrs. Kennedy, 804 6th Av., between 45th and 46th Sts.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Will give her services in French, English, music, in exchange for board in the country; highest references. Teacher, 203 East 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS to CHILD, or as Lady's Maid.—Good seamstress; speaks German, French, English; good reference; city or country. Address, two days, M. L., 228 East 82d St.

### Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl as experienced housework in small private family; city or country; five years' reference. V. D., Box 192 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to help in American family; day or week; first-class city reference. Care Mr. Hopkins, 255 West 82d St.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS and DRESSmaker.—French; middle aged; accustomed to traveling; willing and obliging; home preferred to high wages; first-class reference. Eugenie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; best city references. Maid, 753 6th Av.

MAID.—By a refined, educated maid for grown children or lady; speaks English and German; excellent seamstress; with American family; best references. Competent, 554 3d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS FOR GROWN CHILdren. E. H., 429 East 14th St.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; private family; do little chamberwork; no objection to country; nine years' city reference. S., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a responsible laundress, more family washing at home; superior work; prompt and careful delivery; good references; send postal; will call. Tippett, 533 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city reference. Care of Mrs. Donohue, 236 East 42d St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; reference. 228 West 27th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a laundress and housework; work by the day or week. Mrs. Collins, 353 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; in small private family; city or country; best city reference. C., Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person in private family; best city reference from last employer. Call, from 10 to 4, at 237 East 45th St.

### Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent German Protestant as nurse to take charge of infant; best city reference, city or country. E. K., Box 79, 1,242 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; take charge at night; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 423 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced and trustworthy French person; superior infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth, or growing children; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family; city reference. Parisienne, Box 846 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, thoroughly experienced North German; to young or growing children; speaks French fluently; best city references. L. M., 841 West 30th St.

NURSE, &c.—By Protestant young woman as nurse, chambermaid, and to do sewing; willing and obliging to parties who appreciate a good girl; good reference. 241 West 46th St., Atkins's bell.

NURSE.—By American nurse; takes entire charge of infant; five years' reference; can see last employer; hospital experience; city or country. Call, two days, 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—Trained nurse would like to care for delicate or demented person; no objection to travel; the best or testimonials from ladies and doctors. Mrs. M. B., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French nurse to take care of a baby or grown children; understands bottle feeding; first-class reference. A. B., 217 West 33d St.

NURSE.—French; respectable person; to take care of children, or willing to do chamberwork and waiting; good references. 449 Park Av., basement.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse; prefers a baby from birth; no objection to travel; best city reference. Call, for two days, 220 East 29th St.

NURSE.—By self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. Present employer's, 40 East 36th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl to mind children and do light housework. 235 Columbia St., Brooklyn; first floor.

NURSE.—Motherly; lady or gentleman; trained in massage; attend insane; seven years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By German lady; French and English; needlewoman; good references. C. S., 405 West 21st St.

### Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; wages not less than $20; best city references. 596 2d Av., corner 35d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; takes butler's place; best references. Annie, Box 261 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Can take charge of dining room; serves all courses and wines; make salads; carve; best city and country reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent, experienced waitress; takes butler's place; city references; wages, $25. A., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her waitress and chambermaid; competent and reliable. 500 Madison Av.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls as waitress and chambermaid; city or country; good reference. 101 West End Av.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as wa

# WHIST HONORS COME EAST

## NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE PLAYERS WIN CUPS.

### Close Contests in Final Games—Hamilton Trophy Goes to the Club It Was Named For—Short Suit System Comes to Grief—New-York Team Follows American Leads—Players Declare the Brooklyn Congress a Great Success.

Guerrilla play in whist and short-suit systems got a set-back in the great National whist tournament at the Oriental Hotel last week. The results of the games for the three cups which ended in the small hours of Saturday night show a clean sweep for the men who adhere to the orthodox game and play according to the principles as laid down by "Cavendish," Trist, Drayson, and the other recognized authorities.

Incidentally, the main prizes were monopolized by the Eastern clubs, for the Western teams and pairs failed to win a single one of value. Philadelphia gets the championship cup, formerly and still popularly known as the Hamilton Trophy, after an exciting final series with Baltimore, and the latter city secured the Minneapolis Trophy in the closest sort of a finish with the Philadelphians.

While the Quakers and the Orioles were struggling for the supremacy in these two contests, the team from the Whist Club of New-York was steadily building up a score for the American Whist League Trophy that gave the metropolis this coveted prize.

The Hamilton Club of Philadelphia, which sent the winning four to Manhattan Beach for the trophy bearing its name, has taken part in every contest for the cup since it was first offered for competition in 1892. Hitherto its players have been unsuccessful though they have always earned a place in the semi-final or final games. Milton C. Work, Captain of the winning team, is strongly opposed to the fads that have arisen in late years, and his men also pin their faith to the long suit game. Their opponents in the final series Saturday, the Baltimore team, also owe their success in the preliminary and semi-finals to strict adherence to the regular leads.

The four from the Whist Club of New-York have been frequently called "short suiters," but there is indisputable evidence that this is a misnomer. After they had been proclaimed winners of the American Whist League Trophy, the question was put to their Captain, Clarence A. Henriques, and E. A. Buffinton, another of the team, "Did you employ what is known as the short suit system in these matches?"

"Absolutely no," was the instantaneous reply, Col. Buffinton adding, "And I did not open a single short suit throughout the entire play."

Though the congress was over early Saturday, most of the delegates remained till the tournament was finished. Many of them were so interested that they would not take part in the progressive straight whist match that evening, and the long row of square tables with green cloth tops set out in the billiard room for this contest was only half occupied. "Cavendish" and Prof. Whitfield, the English visitors, were at the head of the column, but did not hold enough winning cards to get the top score. By 11 o'clock the "luck" game was over, and the top score of 33 was made by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payot of San Francisco. The prize was a rabbit's foot handsomely mounted, and Mrs. Payot was assured that fortune would follow her hereafter. She came down to breakfast in the morning with a splitting headache, and declared that whatever a rabbit's foot might do at cards it was not a charm against the ills of the flesh.

Few of those who were not in the matches for the trophies retired until the result of the second half for the Hamilton Trophy finals was announced. The two teams of the Hamilton and Baltimore Clubs were off in a quiet corner of the Oriental Hotel, and only the managers of the tournament were allowed to enter the room. It was reported about midnight that the Hamiltons were nine tricks ahead, with four more boards to play. The little groups on the piazza that had been enjoying the cool breeze from the water and admiring the moonlit scenes went inside and joined the crowd of anxious watchers.

A few minutes more of suspense, and the tension was relieved by the appearance of the eight winners. Milton C. Work, the Captain of the Philadelphia team, led the way, and victory was announced on his bright face before a word had been uttered.

"The cup has come back to us at last," he said, and a great cheer went up for the winners.

"Do not forget our opponents of the Baltimore Club," remarked an enthusiastic Quaker, after the handshaking was over. "They offered to postpone the match when they saw the condition Remak was in at the commencement of to-night's play."

Gustavus C. Remak, Jr., one of the Hamilton quartet, felt the strain of the long fight more than any of those who survived the preliminary matches. He was on the verge of a complete break-down during the afternoon, and only kept up to the end by sheer force of will power.

The magnanimous proposal of the Maryland men to defer the game till Mr. Remak was in condition to play his usual game won for them as much admiration as if they had carried off the trophy.

The scores of the complicated series for the Minneapolis and League Cups could not be ascertained until yesterday, so the midnight watchers had to seek repose with the single consolation of knowing how the championship contest had resulted. There was a short session of the Executive Committee to take possession of the returns and formally declare the winners of the three trophies. The adjournment of the committee was to Jan. 25, 1897, when it will meet at Nashville to arrange for the next congress. At the Winter session the place will also be decided upon, as it has been unanimously agreed that a Summer resort is the ideal spot for a whist tournament.

Following are the scores:

HAMILTON TROPHY CONTEST FOR CLUB FOURS.

Summary of preliminary games:

SECTION A.

| Club. | New Jersey | Brooklyn | Hyde Park | American | Ham. Phila. | Matches Won. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-Jersey Athletic. | .. | 2 | 0 | *.. | 0 | 1 |
| Brooklyn Whist | 0 | .. | 13 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Hyde Park, Chicago | 6 | 0 | .. | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| American, Boston | *.. | 0 | .. | .. | tie | ½ |
| Hamilton, Phil'phia | 14 | 5 | 12 | tie | .. | 3½ |

Hamilton of Philadelphia wins.

SECTION B.

| Club. | Philadelphia | Fanwood | Dartmouth | Ham. B'klyn. | St. Paul | Matches Won. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phila. Whist | .. | 8 | *.. | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| Fanwood of N. J. | 0 | .. | 1 | 11 | 0 | 2 |
| Dartmouth, N. Bed'rd. | *.. | 0 | .. | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Hamilton, Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| St. Paul C., St. P., W. | 4 | 15 | 12 | 21 | .. | 4 |

St. Paul Chess and Whist Club wins.

SECTION C.

| Club. | Wilmington | Newton | Knickbocker | Milwaukee | Cap. Bicycle | Matches Won. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilmington Whist | .. | 5 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 3 |
| Newton | 0 | .. | 8 | 13 | 4 | 3 |
| Knickbocker Field | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Milwaukee Whist | 0 | 0 | 7 | .. | 0 | 1 |
| Capitol Bicycle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | .. | 1 |

Newton wins by majority of tricks.

SECTION D.

| Club. | Chicago | Baltimore | New-York | New Jersey | Albany | Matches Won. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Whist | .. | 0 | 5 | *.. | 7 | 2½ |
| Baltimore Whist | 2 | .. | 2 | *.. | 4 | 3 |
| New-York Whist | 0 | 0 | .. | 19 | *.. | 1 |
| New-Jersey Whist | tie | *.. | 0 | .. | 5 | 1½ |
| Albany | 0 | 0 | *.. | 0 | .. | 0 |

Baltimore Whist Club Wins.
*Games canceled by consent.

SEMI-FINAL GAMES.

Hamilton of Philadelphia beats St. Paul Chess and Whist ..... 7 tricks
Baltimore beats Newton ..... 19 tricks

FINAL GAMES.

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Tricks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton of Philadelphia—Milton C. Work (Captain), Gustavus C. Remak, Jr., Ellis Ames Ballard, Frank P. Mogridge | 12 | .. | .. |
| Baltimore Whist—Thomas A. Whelan, (Captain) John N. Steele, W. E. P. Duvall, Wilbur F. Smith | .. | 12 | .. |

Hamilton Club of Philadelphia wins championship trophy for 1896.

MINNEAPOLIS TROPHY CONTEST FOR CLUB PAIRS.

NORTH AND SOUTH—THIRTEENTH ROUND.

| Club. | Total Tricks. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Whist | 121 | 1 | .. |
| Des Moines Whist | 121 | 1 | .. |
| Office Men's of St. Louis | 119 | 1 | .. |
| Capital Bicycle of Washington | 118 | ½ | .. |
| American Whist of Boston | 118 | ½ | .. |
| Baltimore Whist | 118 | ½ | .. |
| Albany | 117 | .. | 1 |
| Boston Duplicate Whist | 112 | .. | 1 |

Average, 118.

EAST AND WEST—THIRTEENTH ROUND.

| Club. | Total Tricks. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fergus Falls Whist | 90 | 1 | .. |
| Hamilton of Brooklyn | 91 | 1 | .. |
| Nashville Whist | 90 | .. | ½ |
| Narragansett Whist | 90 | .. | ½ |
| Hamilton of Philadelphia | 90 | .. | ½ |
| Brooklyn Whist | 89 | .. | 1 |
| Com. Travelers of Albany | 87 | .. | 1 |
| Minneapolis C., C., and W | 87 | .. | 1 |

Average, 90.

NORTH AND SOUTH—FOURTEENTH ROUND.

| Club. | Total Tricks. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton of Philadelphia | 101 | 1 | .. |
| American Whist of Boston | 98 | 1 | .. |
| Des Moines Whist | 95 | 1 | .. |
| Com. Travelers of Albany | 93 | 1 | .. |
| Baltimore Whist | 94 | .. | 1 |
| Narragansett Whist | 93 | .. | 1 |
| Hamilton of Brooklyn | 91 | .. | 1 |
| Albany | 89 | .. | 1 |

Average, 94½.

EAST AND WEST—FOURTEENTH ROUND.

| Club. | Total Tricks. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis C., C., and W | 119 | 1 | .. |
| Chicago Whist | 117 | 1 | .. |
| Capital Bicycle of Washington | 115 | 1 | .. |
| Fergus Falls Whist | 114 | 1 | .. |
| Brooklyn Whist | 113 | .. | 1 |
| Office Men's of St. Louis | 113 | .. | 1 |
| Nashville Whist | 110 | .. | 1 |
| Boston Duplicate Whist | 107 | .. | 1 |

Average, 113½.

NORTH AND SOUTH—FIFTEENTH ROUND.

| Club. | Total Tricks. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston Duplicate Whist | 111 | 1 | .. |
| Minneapolis C., C., and W | 110 | 1 | .. |
| Hamilton of Philadelphia | 109 | 1 | .. |
| American of Boston | 108 | 1 | .. |
| Nashville Whist | 107 | 1 | .. |
| Albany | 105 | .. | 1 |
| Com. Travelers of Albany | 104 | .. | 1 |
| Office Men's of St. Louis | 101 | .. | 1 |

Average, 106⅗.

EAST AND WEST—FIFTEENTH ROUND.

| Club. | Total Tricks. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore Whist | 107 | 1 | .. |
| Fergus Falls Whist | 104 | 1 | .. |
| Capital Bicycle of Washington | 103 | 1 | .. |
| Hamilton of Brooklyn | 101 | .. | 1 |
| Chicago Whist | 100 | .. | 1 |
| Brooklyn Whist | 99 | .. | 1 |
| Narragansett Whist | 98 | .. | 1 |
| Des Moines Whist | 97 | .. | 1 |

Average, 101⅗.

SUMMARY.

| Club. | M'ch's Won. | M'ch's Lost. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore Whist | 11½ | 3 |
| Hamilton of Philadelphia | 11½ | 3 |
| Fergus Falls Whist | 11 | 4 |
| Office Men's of St. Louis | 9 | 6 |
| Commercial Travelers of Albany | 9 | 6 |
| Des Moines Whist | 9 | 6 |
| Minneapolis C., C., and Whist | 8 | 7 |
| Brooklyn Whist | 7 | 8 |
| American Whist of Boston | 7 | 8 |
| Capital Bicycle of Washington | 6½ | 8 |
| Narragansett Whist | 6½ | 8 |
| Nashville Whist | 6½ | 8 |
| Albany Chess and Whist | 5 | 10 |
| Chicago Whist | 5 | 10 |
| Hamilton of Brooklyn | 4 | 11 |
| Boston Duplicate Whist | 4 | 11 |

Tie in number of matches between Baltimore Whist Club and Hamilton Club of Philadelphia. Result determined by tricks. Baltimore Whist Club wins by 23 tricks. Names of winning pair, A. Harvey McCay and Beverley W. Smith.

AMERICAN WHIST LEAGUE TROPHY CONTEST FOR CLUB FOURS.

Matches to Count.

| Club. | Matches Won. |
|---|---|
| Whist of New-York | 14 |
| Albany | 13½ |
| Chicago Whist | 12½ |
| Fanwood of New-Jersey | 12½ |
| American Whist of Boston | 12½ |
| Staten Island Whist | 11½ |
| Capital Bicycle of Washington | 11½ |
| Brooklyn Whist | 11 |
| Art League Club Whist of Philadelphia | 11 |
| Hyde Park Whist of Chicago | 10½ |
| New-Jersey Athletic Association | 10 |
| Park of Plainfield, N. J. | 10 |
| New-Jersey Whist of Newark | 10 |
| Hamilton of Brooklyn | 9½ |
| Wilmington Whist | 8½ |
| Nashville Whist | 8½ |
| Baltimore Whist | 7½ |
| Knickerbocker Field of Brooklyn | 7 |
| Knickerbocker Whist of New-York | 6 |
| Midwood of Brooklyn | 4½ |
| Dartmouth of New-Bedford, Mass. | 4 |

Challenge Cup won by Whist Club of New-York. Players—Clarence A. Henriques, W. E. Hawkins, E. A. Buffinton, and C. R. Kieley.

PROGRESSIVE STRAIGHT WHIST CONTEST FOR PAIRS.

Open to All (Odd Tricks to Count.)

| Winners. | Hands Played. | Tricks Gained. |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payot, San Francisco | 10 | 33 |

# MANY SALOONS WILL CLOSE.

### Their Owners Will Be Unable to Pay the Raines Law Tax.

The Raines law will go into full force throughout the State on Wednesday, July 1, and a good many liquor stores and beer saloons whose proprietors are unable to pay the high tax of $800 will be closed.

It was estimated that about 2,000 such places would be shut up in this city alone, and that their proprietors and bartenders would have to join the ranks of the unemployed. Representative liquor dealers, however, claim that not anywhere near that number will be crowded out, although inquiries in one police precinct showed that the proportion of dealers who will go out of business on Wednesday will be not far from half of the number that are now doing business.

Capt. Ryan of the Oak Street Police Station said yesterday that out of the 170 liquor dealers in that precinct, fully 70 will discontinue business because they cannot pay the tax.

Morris Tekulsky, ex-President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, said that the number of the liquor dealers who were going out of business had been much overestimated. As far as he had estimated, not over 5 per cent. of the total number will go out. There were altogether a little over 6,000 liquor dealers in the city. A good many of those who will close have saloons along First, Second, and Third Avenues and the side streets.

Numbers of others would have had to give up business, but the brewers came to their aid and paid for their tax certificates. Most of the dealers whom the brewers took again under their wings sold beer, and as beer was largely consumed during the Summer months they believed that they could make money, and the brewers probably believed or hoped that the next Legislature would make a new excise law.

Delegate Meisel of the Bartenders' Union also said that fewer liquor dealers were going out of the business on Wednesday than was at first thought. As for the bartenders, the hotel clause in the Raines law had a redeeming feature for them. Drinking in Raines hotels on Sunday could not be done standing before the bar, and customers had to sit at tables. This necessitated the employment of more bartenders, who acted also as waiters. And, as the authorities might compel these hotels to sell on week days as they do on Sunday, the employment of extra bartenders would be permanent.

An advertisement appeared yesterday stating that a liquor-tax certificate, framed, and belonging to Charles Michaelis of 421 Park Avenue, had been lost, and asking the finder to return it to him at that address or take it to 410 East Fifty-eighth Street.

At the latter address a Mr. Spanier said he had the advertisement published.

"How could the framed certificate get lost? Did thieves break into Michaelis's place and steal it?" Spanier was asked.

"No, it was not stolen, but I lost it," he replied. "I had framed the certificate, and then got into a Sixth Avenue car, and was so tired that I fell asleep. At Thirty-fourth Street I jumped off in a hurry to take a cross-town car, and left the certificate in the other car."

In Brooklyn the Raines law makes it mandatory on all liquor dealers who hold licenses running beyond July 1 to take out new certificates from that date, and for the unexpired period of the old licenses the holders will have to look to the city for compensation. The State certificates are redeemable at any time upon petition to the department on the dealer's affidavit that he is not under arrest or indictment for excise violations.

The old Excise Board that went out of existence on April 30 reported to State Commissioner H. H. Lyman at Albany that there were then 4,780 licenses of all kinds, for which the city received a revenue of about $850,000. At the close of business in the new department last week Deputy Commissioner Col. Michell had issued 3,605 certificates in three grades, for which he had received $1,736,848.85. Of this revenue Brooklyn retains $1,157,899.23, and the State receives $578,949.62, and it is believed that by July 10 about 400 more certificates will be issued.

### Cynical Diagnosis.

From The Chicago Record.

"What are symptoms?"

"Symptoms are what you have when you think you are sick, and try to tell to people who won't listen to you."


# A SOUND HORSE FOR A LONG RACE
# A SOUND DOLLAR FOR A GREAT PEOPLE.

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### CLOSE OF A VARIED CAREER.

#### Interesting Events Recalled by the Death of Robert H. Berdell.

In the death of Robert H. Berdell, in this city, last week there was closed a remarkably active and varied career. Thirty years ago Mr. Berdell was conspicuous and influential in railroad matters. He was President of the old New-York and Erie Railroad, which extended from New-York to Goshen, and for more than two years, beginning in August, 1864, he was President of the entire Erie system. He was the chief organizer of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, which afterward became the New-York and New-England Road.

The New-York and New-England Railroad Company was organized by the holders of the Berdell mortgage bonds, which were issued by the Boston, Hartford and Erie to the amount of $20,000,000. Mr. Berdell was able to get the Erie Directors to guarantee $5,000,000 of these bonds. His plan was to construct a new railroad route from Boston to the Hudson River, connecting with the Erie Railway by ferry at Newburg. The State of Massachusetts subscribed for $3,000,000 of the Berdell bonds.

An exciting episode in Mr. Berdell's life occured in July, 1876. Previous to that period his wife had obtained a divorce, and his matrimonial troubles led to much bitterness of feeling and a great deal of litigation. He had the sympathy and support of his two sons in all of his difficulties, however. Wisner Murray, the Mayor of Goshen, was related by marriage to Mr. Berdell's divorced wife. He became offended at certain acts of Berdell soon after the divorce was granted, and, aided by his brother, he horsewhipped Berdell on the main street of Goshen one afternoon. Berdell fired at the brothers. The bullet struck Wisner Murray, and inflicted a fatal injury. Berdell was arrested, but subsequently set free, his plea of self-defense being regarded as adequate.

Beginning in 1875, there was a long litigation over Mr. Berdell's property. Various suits were brought in the courts of this city and in Goshen. Mr. Berdell alleged that he was the victim of fraud and conspiracy on the part of his former wife and others, and he sought to recover some valuable New-York real estate which he had, in his happier days, deeded in trust to a friend of his wife. In 1876 Mr. Berdell's daughter sued him for one-third of his estate, and she was awarded $79,260.

For several years since his retirement from his railroad business, Mr. Berdell lived at the old St. Nicholas Hotel, in Broadway, and until two or three years ago he retained certain business interests in Wall Street, his office being in the Consolidated Exchange Building. Mr. Berdell was a handsome man, and he possessed a striking personality. His genial social qualities drew around him a large circle of friends, who enjoyed keenly his vast fund of information and local reminiscence.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, in Brooklyn, to-day at 12:30 o'clock. The interment will be at Greenwood.

# NEWPORT'S GOINGS AND COMINGS.

### Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel Depart—Dr. Depew's Visit.

NEWPORT, June 28.—Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel left for New-York to-day on the yacht The Sultana, with a party of guests.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and John Hone left for New-York on Cornelius Vanderbilt's private car.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Caswell of New-York arrived this morning and opened their cottage. Other prominent arrivals to-day were E. L. Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Tilton, E. A. Rice, J. W. Aspell, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Hyam, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Strauss, and C. M. Olson of New-York, H. J. Douglass, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; H. M. Swan and Nathan Haines of Burlington, N. J.; James Holdsworth of Passaic, G. B. Hallman of Philadelphia, Mrs. H. L. Cooper, F. R. Wing, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Willis of Boston, E. L. Godkin of New-York, and Lieut. W. A. Moffatt, United States Navy, registered at the Casino to-day.

### Pleasure Seekers Disappointed.

Sunday brought with it the lately customary rain, putting a damper on the business of excursion boats and disappointing those who had anticipated outings. It was not the refreshing shower, preluded with an exhilarating electric atmosphere, and followed by sunshine and glistening foliage. It was of the ill-natured sort, persistent, drizzling, and bedraggled, with gray clouds that refused a glint of solar brightness—affording not a ray of encouragement to the cooped-up unfortunate whose plans were spoiled for the day.

The Weather Bureau reported that in the last three days 1.38 inches of rain had fallen, and from June 1 to 4:43 o'clock yesterday afternoon there had been a fall of 5.15 inches, or 3.51 inches over the general average for June. The yearly average up to June 1 had been far below the general average.

### A TESTAMENT THAT COST $1,200.

#### Presented to the Dowager Empress of China on Her Birthday.

On the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth birthday of Tszchi Toanyu Kangi Chaoyu Chuang Cheng Shokung Chinien Chungshi, Dowager Empress of China, who died a few days ago, the Christian women in the empire presented to that royal lady a splendid edition of the New Testament translated into the Chinese language, in token of their regard for her. The book was highly decorated with silver and gold, and was placed in a casket of silver, in which it was presented. Its cost was about $1,200.

When this elaborate volume was printed in China, a few additional copies were run off the press, and one of these copies, without the gold and silver decorations, was given to the American Bible Society last week, to be placed on the shelves of the library of that institution, already filled with a valuable and curious collection of specimens of the Holy Scriptures in every tongue and of every age.

In preparing the gift for the Empress, the committee having the matter in charge decided that it would be better to present only the New Testament, rather than the whole Bible, and selected the version known as the "Delegates'" as the most scholarly of all the classical versions of the New Testament in the Chinese, and as the most suitable for the purpose.

The book is royal quarto size, 10 by 13 by 2, is printed on the finest paper procurable and in the largest of movable metallic type. The border around each page is of gold. The volume given to the Empress was bound in silver boards; that belonging to the society is bound in cosey black morocco. The ornamentation is that of birds and of bamboo in relief. The name of the book, "Complete New Testament," is in large characters of gold, and in the centre is a gilt plate, on which is the inscription "Classic of Salvation for the World." According to the Chinese, the bamboo is an emblem of peace and the birds are messengers; the design on the covers, therefore, conveyed to the Dowager Empress a "message of peace" from her Christian subjects.

In the memorial address which accompanied the gift was the following:

Among the many just laws which your Majesty has established, not the least is that which commands the same protection to your Chinese subjects as to those of all other religions; therefore, we, a few thousand Protestant Christian women throughout the various provinces of your empire, though mostly poor, cannot let the auspicious occasion of your Imperial Majesty's sixtieth birthday pass without testifying our loyalty and admiration. We do so by presenting your Majesty with the New Testament, which is the principal classic of our holy religion, namely, the religion of Jesus Christ, which is the only religion that practically aims at the salvation of the whole world from sin and suffering. The truths in this volume have brought peace of heart and purity of life, with hope of everlasting happiness, to countless millions. It has also given to Christian nations the just laws and stable government which are the root of their temporal prosperity and power. On this account, we hear it is a custom in the West to present Empresses, Queens, and Princesses with a copy of this book on happy occasions in their lives.

The Empress graciously accepted the gift, and to the women who had done most in arranging for the gift she sent great rolls of silk and rich cloths. It is a curious fact, however, as told by a missionary who was recently in this city, in speaking of the gift to the Empress, that the recipients of the bounty of the Empress really received only a small and inconsequential portion of the royal gifts, for the major part of the silk and cloth was stolen by members of the Court long before any of it had reached those for whom it had been designed by the giver. Such, the speaker said, is the morality of the Chinese officials.

### Crushed by a Trolley "Trailer."

WOODSIDE, L. I., June 28.—Power Twaddle, fourteen years old, son of Samuel Twaddle of this place, was injured to-day by a trolley car, and it is thought he will die. He had been to church, where he sang in the surpliced choir. On his way home from the service he attempted to jump on a moving car. He missed his footing and fell. His legs went across the track and the wheels of the "trailer" crushed them. He was dragged and injured internally. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. There is little hope that he will recover.

### Religious Services at Ocean Grove.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 28.—The religious services opened to-day at Ocean Grove. Seven thousand people attended the services this morning. The Rev. Charles Yatman, who has just returned from a trip around the world, preached the morning sermon. Prof. Sweeney led the chorus of 160 voices. E. H. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Association, presided. Dr. Hanlon, President of the Pennington Seminary, assisted in the service. The evangelistic service this evening was even more largely attended than the morning service. Dr. Yatman conducted it.

# IN HIS SUMMER QUARTERS

## MR. PLATT ESTABLISHED AT THE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

### Many Withered Olive Branches to Remind Him of the Past—Politicians Not Numerous on the Boss's First Sunday of the Season by the Ocean, but the Outlook Is Promising—Conference Called for Preserving the Machine.

Ex-Senator Platt spent a quiet day at his Summer headquarters in the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday. It was his first Sunday this season at what has been for many years his Summer residence—the scene of his political conferences during the preliminaries of the campaigns. He seemed much at home in the spacious corridors and on the chilly verandas, where, in quiet corners, he has determined on candidates for Governor and minor offices, and has made terms with the representatives of Presidential candidates who have come there to attempt the quadrennial performance called "placating Platt."

A long row of olive branches, taken thither by statesmen who have recognized the control of Mr. Platt over State politics and the need of his support, are lying withered with the seaweed on the sandy beach. One was taken there by Chairman Carter four years ago. One was carried there by J. Sloat Fassett. One was borne by Frederick S. Gibbs eight years ago. And there are others.

The olive branch does not thrive on the flat sands of Manhattan Beach, and expert political botanists say that none are to be found in Mr. Platt's vicinity except those that have come from other parts. Mr. Platt receives olive branches. He does not cultivate a variety of his own.

As the Tiogan strolled through the corridors on his first Sunday at the beach a scene as barren of politicians as a section of the McKinley League headquarters spread out before him. The ocean beat with such monotony as to remind one of Warner Miller's speeches, and it rained at intervals.

These things did not disturb Mr. Platt. He finds renewed vigor in the ocean breezes, whether it rain or shine, and by making his Summer resort so near 49 Broadway, he may hold his hand firmly on the lever that controls his political machine, while he is resting. When Warner Miller and John E. Milholland, and the anti-machinists from Erie County are taking long journeys to the Adirondack forests, out of sight of man, Mr. Platt begins to saw wood on the back porch of the Oriental, and the business of politics goes on precisely as it does when he is at home, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The "Sunday-school class" promises to be as fully attended when the sessions are held at the Oriental as it is at its regular meeting place.

Mr. Platt and his lieutenants are to meet next week for consultation as to the best means of preserving the machine intact. Warner Miller and John E. Milholland, with other anti-Platt men having front seats on the McKinley band wagon, are in part responsible for this. The Platt men are not afraid of Mr. Miller—even though he go on a campaigning tour around the State in the interests of his Gubernatorial boom. For the entire anti-Platt crowd, the regulars profess no fear.

If they are troubled at all, it is because of the ambitions of some of their own numbers. There are too many of the regulars who want to be Governor. There are a half dozen who have stepped to the front and claimed the nomination as theirs by right. Among these are Representative Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Hamilton Fish, George W. Aldridge, Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, and Secretary of State John Palmer. Those of the organization who do not aspire to be Governor—and these are a few—do not like the situation. They say that the ambition of a half dozen or more men to be Governor, if allowed to grow during the weeks when the anti-Platt faction is making its fight, will be more dangerous than Warner Miller and Milholland. Hence, they want a lot of these aspirants to kill the bees which are buzzing in their hats and come to an agreement. They say they do not know what may happen if the organization men fall to quarreling among themselves, and they are going to bring the leaders together and lay the situation before them.

The Republican State Committee has been called to meet on July 7 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A call for a State Convention will be prepared then, and indications are that the convention will be held early, probably in August. This is ostensibly for the purpose of allowing the State campaign to start at the same time as the National campaign. In reality it is the desire of the Platt men to get the selection of State candidates before the opposing faction has time to make any serious inroads or complete organizations which may make trouble by sending contestants to the State Convention.

When the State Committee meets next week, it is expected that the candidates for Governor will be on hand. Some booms will die that day if certain organization men are correct. An attempt will be made to agree on the candidate, and work in his interests will be at once begun.

### THE IRISH RACE CONVENTION.

#### Call for Election of Delegates to the Dublin Home Rule Congress.

The officers of the Irish National Federation of America have issued a call for the election of delegates from the United States for the Irish Race Convention, which is to meet in Dublin Sept. 1 to "reconstitute a United Home Rule Party, and satisfy the yearning of the Irish race all over the world for a thorough reunion of the political forces of Ireland."

Each branch of the Irish National Federation of America is entitled to elect one delegate. Delegates must be enrolled members or contributors to the support of the home rule movement through the branches selecting them as delegates. Delegates must be elected at a special meeting of the branch called for that purpose, one week's notice being given. Credentials must be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting at which delegates are elected; countersigned by the officers of city and State councils, when such exist, and duplicate copies must be forwarded to the office of the National Secretary, Room 26, Cooper Union, this city.

The call is signed by Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., President; John I. Crimmins, Treasurer, and Joseph P. Ryan, Secretary.

### BICYCLISTS HAVE A NEW ENEMY.

#### Caterpillars Cause Tires to Slip and Riders to Fall.

Bicycle riders had a hard time of it yesterday in getting over a portion of Bedford Avenue, near De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. About one out of a hundred riders succeeded in getting over this place, but the other ninety-nine fell from their wheels.

Fully 500 persons on the sidewalk enjoyed seeing the riders tumble off their wheels, and laughed heartily at every cyclist as he or she tried to cross the little portion of asphalt pavement and went down.

The cause of the trouble was caterpillars. The rain washed the caterpillars from the trees, and, as they were crushed by passing vehicles and bicycles, they formed a slippery substance, on which rubber tires slipped.

Some of the neighbors sprinkled sand on the asphalt, but this did not appear to help matters any, for as many persons fell after the sand had been sprinkled as before.

Fortunately no one was seriously injured, but many of the riders complained that their clothes had been ruined.

### Mr. Green Much Better.

It was said at the residence of Andrew H. Green, 91 Park Avenue, last night, that Mr. Green's condition was more favorable than on Saturday. Dr. Carr said just before leaving the house at 10 o'clock that his patient's temperature and pulse were normal and his respiration good, that he had taken nourishment without any difficulty, and that there was a great change for the better.

### Two Minutes Later.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mrs. Suburb—You are very late to-night. Supper was ready two hours ago.

Mr. Suburb—Yes. I missed the 5:17 train, and had to take the 5:19.

Mrs. Suburb—But that is only two minutes.

Mr. Suburb—Yes, my dear, but the 5:17 comes straight through, and the 5:19 stops at 173 stations before it gets here.

## GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The turtle belongs to the order of Testudinata, shield reptiles, so it could not have been a fish story. And, anyway, he was a Wall Street man, less addicted to fish in any form than finance. He was talking of the turtles on "our farm."

It is a very excellent farm, not too far from civilization, though apparently situated in the heart of a primeval forest. He revels in its joys when he is in the city, and is obliged to revel in its realities only once in two weeks or so.

"The biggest turtles on our farm!" he said. "I brought one in myself once that was as large as my hat, and I've seen them almost as large as a wash bowl. Fierce, snapping turtles. They catch any number of our goslings. They would snap off your finger easily. The head of one of them will hold a stick it has caught hours after it is dead. A severed head will even snap at a gosling if one comes near.

"But my greatest experience was fishing in a snaky old pond. I saw plenty of snakes, but that has nothing to do with the story. I fished with two hooks, and almost every time I caught a fish I caught a turtle. I landed fifty catfish and forty turtles in one afternoon. I had to cut the turtles' heads off to get the hook, and you should have seen the place when I left."

***

She was very naughty. She was only four, but she was old enough to know that Aunt Jennie's Christian name was one of the sorest trials that that fourteen-year-old little lady had to bear.

"Well," she said, finally, after a full minute of revengeful thought, "they may call you 'Jen' and 'Jennie,' but you're 'Jane' by rights."

***

It was in what is called the brain department of a big literary shop. Six massive brains were entirely engrossed by as many abstruse problems. The philosopher was reading a daily paper.

"Special trip to Indianapolis and return," he read, breaking the deep silence, "for $1."

"What?" The expression of the six suddenly aroused brains came as one voice.

"Nonsense!" as the full meaning of the words penetrated the surface covering of literary matter.

"Of course," said the philosopher, with the aggrieved air of one who has been interrupted, "you start from Cincinnati."

They said it was a most miserable joke, but it illustrates to the thoughtful observer the power of a bargain over the masculine as well as the feminine American mind.

***

"I always laugh to myself," she said, "when I see that sign, 'Beware of Pickpockets.' I haven't had a pocket for years."

***

He is a young Italian. He was sixteen when the general public first heard of him. It was some affair with a knife, and one of his employers who was interested in him helped him out of his trouble. He could not speak English then. He was employed by several owners of nice houses in the region of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, who paid him by the month, according to the work done, taking care of furnaces, cleaning windows, and sweeping the sidewalks.

He worked well and gradually an increased number of families employed him, and his territory began to be numbered by streets. In the meantime he had sent to Italy for the rest of his family, and had men working under him. Now he has bought and remodeled a house, keeping shop in it. He still has charge of his original work. He is a favorite with his employers, and now, at twenty-two, they consider him a good example of the result of enterprise and industry.

***

One of Brooklyn's celebrities is the son of a Maine newspaper man, in whose paper Longfellow's first poem was published. George H. Shirley was a Maine man until he came to be Surveyor of the Port at the time of the war.

"I used to go coasting past the house in which Longfellow lived when I was a boy," he says. "I hunted up that old poem myself, and it has since appeared in volumes of his works."

***

The crowd on the pier Saturday which witnessed the departure of the American Line steamship Ohio with her party of scientists, who are off for Scandinavia to witness the total eclipse of the sun Aug. 8, was like other Summer dock crowds.

There were the same pretty and frivolous looking young girls, wearing the same pretty and frivolous-looking gowns. They threw kisses and waved handkerchiefs in precisely the same manner. Even the little boy in the sailor suit who always sees parties off at the dock was there, and he was waving the very same little American flag.

***

In the old houses in Washington Square, now used for business purposes, the fine woodwork and finish are the first things a visitor notices. The slender stair railings are of mahogany, and in some of the houses a delicate, graceful, oval window is set high in the wall to light the hall. In many cases the woodwork is receiving hard usage. It seems an artistic waste when one thinks of the gingerbread finish and poor material which goes into many modern houses.

## CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—John Burke, thirty years old, who has no home, while crossing the tracks near the Woodlawn Station of the New-York and Harlem River Railroad yesterday morning, was struck by a light engine, and received a dislocation of the shoulder. He was attended by Dr. Hertsch and removed to the Fordham Hospital.

—Moses Grodier of 91½ Essex Street, who was arrested late Saturday night by Acting Captain Hogan of the Eldridge Street Police Station for maintaining a lottery agency, was held in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning for examination.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will work the third degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

### Brooklyn.

—John Tone, twenty-six years old, of Pacific Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, while drinking in the "hotel" on Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was assaulted by five men, who struck him with a glass. He received several wounds in the face. No arrests were made.

Monday
June 29-1896

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-10

## PLEADING FOR RECRUITS

**UNDERWRITERS SEEK AID IN OPPOSING THE LIBRARY SITE.**

**An Appeal to Merchants on the Ground that the Removal of the Forty-second Street Reservoir Will Cripple the Water Supply, and Therefore Place Their Property in Greater Danger in Case of Fire—Expressions by Engineers.**

The question of selecting Bryant Park as the site of the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, has frequently been presented in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

It was discussed at length May 20, with the proposition to do away with what is known as the Forty-second Street Reservoir and the disposition of $1,000,000 for bettering the water supply of the city. At that time George W. Birdsall, chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, Department of Public Works, said:

As to the Bryant Park Reservoir, I stated as far back as 1880 that it could be dispensed with, if certain work were done, at little cost. This bureau has always held that no better site could be had for a new City Hall. This reservoir supplies daily but 20,000,000 gallons of the 120,000,000 gallons which pass south of Forty-second Street. By the expenditure of $12,000 to lay a new thirty-six-inch main in Fifth Avenue, between Forty-second and Fortieth Streets, there would be no use for the reservoir; that is to say, the distribution would not be affected.

A determination on the removal or retention of the Forty-second Street Reservoir will be arrived at by the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council next month, and the Board of Fire Underwriters, which does not agree with Engineer Birdsall and others, and which believes it to be of paramount importance that the reservoir in question shall remain, and that its service shall continue, is active.

Following is the appeal made to merchants last week, which was signed by E. F. Beddall, President of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, and Charles Sewall, Chairman of the Water Supply Committee:

Considering that it is of vital importance to the business community that the proposed removal of the Forty-second Street Reservoir should not take place at present, we inclose herewith a memorandum of facts in relation thereto.

It has been persistently stated that the Forty-second Street Reservoir is not a necessary part of the water system of this city.

The fact is exactly the reverse; its removal involves the endangering of the lives and property of the whole city below Forty-second Street.

It contains a reserve of 20,000,000 gallons, which is drawn upon daily to the exent of from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 gallons.

The head of water at Twelfth Street would be diminished thirty-one feet if the reservoir were out of service.

The Fire Department and the fire underwriters consider the proposed removal suicidal and as inviting a general conflagration.

We ask you, as one interested in the welfare of the city, to read the statements of Fire Chief Bonner, of various civil engineers, and the resolutions of the Board of Fire Underwriters contained in the accompanying pamphlet.

This matter will come before the Board of Aldermen in July.

Additional evidence and arguments to fortify their contention were filed on Saturday with the Clerk of the Common Council by the Board of Fire Underwriters, which recently appeared before the Committee on County Affairs of the Board of Aldermen and presented some of its reasons for urging a postponement of the removal of the Forty-second Street Reservoir. These reasons and other exhaustive arguments and data have been incorporated in a memorandum in opposition to the project of removal, which appears to-day in pamphlet form.

The memorandum makes the assertion that the question before the Committee on County Affairs is the gravest presented to the Board of Aldermen in the last quarter of a century. One of the main arguments made in favor of the retention of the reservoir is:

The Forty-second Street Reservoir contains nightly a reserve supply of about 20,000,000 gallons of water, which is fed out to the amount of from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 gallons every day during working hours to supplement the mains from Central Park, which mains, without this reserve, cannot carry enough water to supply the lower part of the island. It is now 31 feet deep, and can be filled to a depth of 38 feet, a capacity of 28,000,000 gallons.

The proposed Consolidated Public Library's Trustees ask its removal in order that the land may be given to them for a site, a gift worth probably $8,000,000 at a small estimate, but even their experts practically admitted that there was great risk in using it for such purpose until the new and larger mains were laid, for laying which eighteen months to two years were necessary.

The water in houses at Twelfth Street rises thirty-one feet higher than it would if this reservoir were discontinued; in other words, it would scarcely run from the hydrants were this reservoir removed.

This reserve of 20,000,000 gallons is absolutely necessary for fire purposes, as well as domestic purposes, at present, owing to the small and deficient mains. This is admitted by all engineers.

Quoting Chief Hugh Bonner of the Fire Department as its authority, the memorandum says that the Fire Department holds that to remove the reservoir would be suicidal, as the water supply is already deficient to check a conflagration, and it asserts that the opinion of those who favor the library's case is that after the new mains are in service the reservoir will be useless, but even they consider it now of vital importance.

The memorandum calls attention to many reports and opinions of experts and officials who consider it important or dangerous to interfere with the water-supply system, so far as the Forty-second Street Reservoir is concerned. While it expresses the wish that the Board of Aldermen withhold its consent until the new mains are laid and it is seen that the reservoir is no longer needed, it advances another claim for hesitancy.

The visible supply of water for the city is, the memorandum says, but 230,000,000 gallons a day, and it is contended that a slight increase in consumption or decrease in supply is a contingency that should be considered. It adds:

The larger mains will bring greater pressure, and greater pressure brings, as the Mayor pointed out, greater consumption, so that there is reason to believe that when the new mains are laid the Forty-second Street Reservoir will be even more needful than at present.

As the opinion of Samuel McElroy, C. E., chief of the Brooklyn Aqueduct, it says:

The future condition of demand and supply for New-York proper, and for Greater New-York, at no very distant day may make this reservoir invaluable to the public interests.

The memorandum adds:

The Aldermanic committee are wrestling vigorously with these questions, and pondering the advisability of granting an irrevocable consent in this matter, based on the supposition that the city's demands for water will not greatly increase. They fear it may increase, and when the past history of New-York is considered, and especially when such men as Mr. Church, engineer of the new aqueduct, and Mr. McElroy of the Brooklyn Aqueduct state that the reservoir will be even more needful in the future than now, the mental perturbation of the members of the Aldermanic committee is considerable. They realize that wrong should not be done that good may come of it. The committee feel that not a single human life should be imperiled or sacrificed that the cause of public education in New-York should be furthered, still less should the safety of the entire population be put in jeopardy, even in order that a grand scheme of benevolence and foundation of a noble library may be carried out.

Quoted as authorities for the statements made in the memorandum, besides Messrs. Beddall and Sewall, are J. Montgomery Hare, Vice President of the Board of Fire Underwriters; Elijah P. Kennedy, B. S. Church, and J. J. R. Croes.

## THEY LIKE COL. WARING.

**Residents of William's Bridge Deny the Reports of a Disagreement.**

The reports which have been circulated recently concerning a disagreement said to be existing between residents of Bronxwood Park and William's Bridge seem to have been grossly exaggerated. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES investigated the matter and was informed by Lucius W. How, Secretary of the William's Bridge Improvement League, that no ill feeling exists or has ever existed between Col. Waring and the residents of William's Bridge and Bronxwood Park. A petition was sent to Col. Waring by Lucius W. How in the name of the Improvement Committee, calling his attention in the most respectful terms to the fact that the unpaved streets in this suburban district are not so regularly swept as the paved streets, and the result has been an accumulation of rubbish in certain portions of William's Bridge which, if allowed to remain, might endanger the good health of the locality. This petition was signed by W. F. Day, President of the league; W. D. Love, Dr. G. P. Shirmer, Lucius W. How, and George W. Springer.

Both W. D. Love and his brother, Charles H. Love, expressed the greatest indignation at the reports which had been circulated, and emphasized the fact not only that a spirit of great friendship existed between them and Col. Waring, but that all the residents of the community had nothing but words of praise for the very efficient manner in which the Colonel looked after their interests.

The district had been annexed so recently that it was a very difficult matter for Col. Waring to see that everything was in perfect working order. There were a few places, one on Elliott Street, among others, which did require the services of the scavenger department, and they had no doubt that the Colonel would attend to it.

## MARY GILMARTIN IS NOT DEAF.

**Her Mother's Anger Aroused by the Girl's Experience in Court.**

Mrs. Sabina Gilmartin was a very unhappy woman yesterday. She is seventy years old, and lives in a cozy little flat on the second floor of 216 Canal Street. Her windows overlook Harry Howard Square.

A number of blind women were led to the Naturalization Bureau of the Supreme Court Saturday. They went to take out their first citizenship papers, without which they could not draw their pensions from the city's fund for indigent blind persons.

Among the blind women was Mrs. Gilmartin's daughter Mary, who is thirty-seven years old. Mary looks about eighteen years old. She is very deaf, and possesses but limited powers of speech.

In the rush of business before Clerk John H. Loos Saturday, Mrs. Gilmartin arrived just in time to make out her case before the office closed. Mary is so deaf and opens her lips so rarely that the clerk thought she was a deaf-mute, and, not knowing how to administer the oath to a deaf-mute, he told Mrs. Gilmartin that she would have to come down again to-day.

In the stories of the incident published yesterday Mary was referred to as a deaf-mute. Mrs. Gilmartin wept when she read the accounts.

"My Mary is surely enough inflicted by God," she said yesterday, in tearful accents, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "without being called dumb, too. She isn't dumb at all. She can speak as well as you can."

Mrs. Gilmartin shouted in the girl's ear to prove this, and Mary made an intelligible reply.

She will probably take Mary down to-day and have the oath administered.

**Cornerstone of St. Mary's Laid.**

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 28.—The cornerstone of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, High Street, West Mount Vernon, was laid at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the Right Rev. Bishop Farley of New-York City. The sermon was by the Rev. M. A. Cunnion of St Raphael's Church, New-York City. Members of the clergy from all parts of Westchester County were present. St. Mary's Church edifice will have a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 90 feet, and will have seats for 400 persons. The interior will be finished in white pine. The total cost of the structure will be $10,000. The Rev. Father McCabe is rector of the church.

## NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP

**CORNERSTONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION IN PLACE.**

**The Elaborate Ceremony Conducted by Archbishop Corrigan and Witnessed by Thousands of Enthusiastic Catholics—Several Church Societies Participate—The New Church to be One of the Handsomest on the West Side.**

At least 5,000 Catholics assembled in West One Hundred and Seventh Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon, to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the new Church of the Ascension.

The ceremony was performed with all the pomp that the ritual of the Catholic Church prescribes, but the occasion was rendered even more important by the presence of Archbishop M. A. Corrigan as the officiating clergyman.

The Archbishop was robed in the rich vestments of his office, together with a magnificent cope and jeweled mitre. He was assisted by the Rev. Father Gallagher, rector of the Church of the Holy Name, in West Ninety-seventh Street; the Rev. Father Lammell, the Rev. Father Schumack of College Point, L. I.; the Rev. M. J. Reinhart of Pleasantville, N. Y.; the Rev. Thomas Campbell, S. J.; the Rev. Jerome Henkel, O. M. C. A. P., and the Rev. Father Nicholas M. Reinhart, the rector of the new church.

The cornerstone contained a large copper box, in which were placed currency of the United States of this year's mint, copies of several New-York daily newspapers, a parchment containing the name of the Archbishop and the various dignitaries of the archdiocese, and the plans of the church, together with a sketch of the church as it will appear when finished. The Archbishop, with a silver trowel, cemented the stone in place, and sealed up the copper box holding the reliquary.

The Rev. M. J. Reinhart acted as master of ceremonies, and assembled about the stone were the altar boys and acolytes in their bright cassocks and lace surplices, and with burning tapers. Beyond them were the societies of the church and visiting societies, twenty-six in number, while to one side was arranged a band of music, that helped make the occasion more enjoyable.

The Rev. Thomas Campbell, S. J., preached the English sermon, his theme being that Christ had instituted the Church as the kingdom of God on earth, and as the means of grace whereby the spirit would come into the Kingdom of God in heaven.

The Rev. Jerome Henkel, O. M. C. A. P., preached in German. His theme was that the Church was the candle of faith lighting the way to the home above.

The houses in the vicinity of the church and along Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues were decorated in honor of the event, and on every side was to be seen the Papal colors—yellow and white—twined with the American flag.

The societies that were present at the ceremony formed in line at Lion Park, on Columbus Avenue, with Joseph Sautzenberg as Grand Marshal. The societies then marched down Columbus Avenue to One Hundred and Sixth Street, past the Home for the Aged and the Little Sisters of the Poor's headquarters, to Amsterdam Avenue and north to One Hundred and Seventh Street, and west to the site of the new church.

Among the societies present were six branches of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Society of Catholic Mechanics and Tradesmen, St. Stanislaus Society, the Holy Name Society, and many others.

After the services the church societies proceeded to Lion Park, where there was a dinner and general rejoicing, the clergy dining with the rector as his guests.

Though the parish was founded only last October, the Rev. Father Nicholas M. Reinhart, the rector, announces that he expects to have his church finished a year hence. The church will be one of the most magnificent on the upper west side. It will be of Romanesque type of architecture, the front being of white marble and the interior of pressed brick over a skeleton of steel.

## GEN. P. B. M. YOUNG IN A HOSPITAL.

**The Former Minister to Guatemala and Honduras Slightly Indisposed.**

Gen. P. B. M. Young, who has represented the United States for several years as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Guatemala and Honduras, is now an inmate of the Presbyterian Hospital, under the care of Dr. Janeway. Gen. Young arrived in New-York from South America a week ago, and went to the Hotel Marlborough. He told Manager Crawford that he did not wish the fact known that he was in New-York, and he was assigned to a room without first placing his name on the register. Gen. Young did not complain of ill health to Manager Crawford, who had known him for years, until last Tuesday, when he said he was going to the hospital for a few days' rest.

The Superintendent of the hospital announced to the reporters who called yesterday that the General had requested him to state that his condition was not serious; that he was not feeling well when he arrived in New-York, and had decided to go to the hospital for treatment and a few days' rest. He said he would be able to be out in a few days. The hospital authorities refused to disclose the nature of Gen. Young's illness, and Dr. Janeway was not in the city yesterday.

## RAISING UNDERGROUND MILLIONS.

**Remarkable Increase in Our Mining Products in a Year.**

WASHINGTON, June 28.—According to official statistics issued by the Director of the Geological Survey, the total value of mineral products of the United States for 1895 increased over $80,000,000 beyond the value for 1894, or from $627,368,594 to $611,795,290.

This increase is considered a long step toward recovery from the depression to which the mineral industry, like all others, has been subjected. The total value is slightly less than the greatest recorded, which was over $648,000,000 in 1892. In terms of quantities produced, instead of value received, 1895 is greatest, prices being lower.

The Director declared that if the record of the total values recorded since 1880 be considered, the increase from $350,319,000 to $611,795,290, is significant, and gives a fair approximation to what our normal mineral product should have been half way between those dates or in 1888. The great products of 1892 and 1895 show the ease with which the mines can respond to any unusual demand; also that the capacity is greater than the ability to market the product. With very slight encouragement, the product takes a phenomenal stride. In 1892 and 1895 the product most difficult to hold in check has been iron.

While the coal product is great, it is much steadier, in spite of the extra demand for it, in order to produce any extra supply of iron. The increased output of iron in 1895 was necessary because of the great retrenchment in 1894. The railroads ordered as little iron as possible in that year, but ordered freely in 1895, to take advantage of prices while they were still low but advancing.

The United States shared in the general increase in gold production, the increase coming principally from Cripple Creek and other new camps in Colorado. The gain in the quantity of petroleum and the increase in its price formed one of the great features of the year.

Another notable feature was the profitable producing petroleum districts in the Appalachian range. Natural gas showed a decline, the pressure decreasing in all the fields, thereby shortening the life of each well and greatly reducing the product, especially in Pennsylvania.

Almost all the remaining minerals show substantial improvements.

## ARRESTED FOR AN OLD MURDER.

**Colyer Hall Accused of Having Killed His Stepfather in 1871.**

MOBILE, Ala., June 28.—Colyer Hall, a well-known citizen of this county, was arrested yesterday, at his home, about ten miles north of Mobile and two miles from Cleveland station, for the alleged murder of his stepfather, a man named O'Ferrall, in Escambia County, Fla., June 10, 1871.

Mr. Hall has been a citizen of this county for the last quarter of a century, and is a well-to-do stock raiser. He admits that he was present when his stepfather was killed and that there had been bad blood between them, but he denies that he fired the shot that killed O'Ferrall. Hall claims that O'Ferrall, after marrying his stepmother, stole his sheep and hogs, and several times tried to burn him out. Trouble sprang up between them, and he would have nothing to do with his stepfather.

Hall claims that one Sunday, while on his way to church with his family, the man rose from behind a log, where he had a gun and a pistol concealed, and but for the presence of his stepmother O'Ferrall would have killed him. O'Ferrall attempted to use a gun, and was killed by a gunshot wound, but Hall claims he never fired the fatal shot. Hall said he would go with Sheriff Smith of Pensacola, who had the requisition for him. He was arrested by Sheriff Dorlan of Mobile County.

The alleged murderer is one of the most popular citizens of Mobile County, and hundreds of people called at the Sheriff's office this afternoon to express their sympathy. He is sixty-six years old.

Sheriffs Smith and Dorlan left with the prisoner for Pensacola to-day. They were accompanied by a number of Hall's influential friends, who say they will move heaven and earth to have him released on bond.

## THE SARATOGA PLATFORM.

**"Native American" Approves the Democratic Platform.**

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

The writer is not a Democrat; but he must say that the Democratic State Convention did very wisely in refusing to favor meddling by this country to aid the rebels in Cuba, and in wholly excluding all warlike matter from their platform. Freedom's safety is enduring peace, and adherence to Jefferson's wise and noble rule of steadfast abstention from meddling abroad. No warlike republic can keep its liberties. We never want another civil war in our own land; we should do and say naught to strengthen anywhere the spirit of civil strife and rebellion.

The resolution expressing sympathy with the Cuban rebels, which the convention was later induced to pass, without sanctioning armed interference, is, however, to be regretted. We were highly indignant at the expressions of sympathy in other lands when attempts were made here to overthrow our Government by armed force. The essence of Democracy is peaceful acquiescense in the acts of elective government.

"Fair play is a jewel." When that resolution denounced "atrocities" by Spanish troops, why did it not also denounce the host of atrocities committed by the rebels, which have provoked the "atrocities" (if any) by Spanish troops? Let the Democrats stick to their platform and ignore that hasty resolution. NATIVE AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1896.

## TRIED TO SEE THE WORLD

**JOHN GRANEY A RUNAWAY, NOT A DESERTED CHILD.**

**Trotted After His Father, Then Followed Two Well-Dressed Women Up the Elevated Railway Stairs, and When They Left Him a Policeman Concluded It Was a Case of Abandonment—At Home and Well Now.**

John Graney is three years old and lives at 404 East Twenty-fourth Street. Time was when the society of his domicile sufficed for the cravings of John's gregarious nature, but that was all of six months ago and before John had finally reduced the yellow and white cat to submission. Since that time he has been restless, and only prevented from roving by another cat with three tails and a short wooden handle that hangs behind the kitchen door.

John's residence is in some rooms on the second floor, rear, at 404 East Twenty-fourth Street. He lives there with a large man named "papa," a grown-up woman named "mamma," and two creatures smaller than himself called Dennis and Thomas. Thomas can just totter about, but cannot talk, yet he lets it be known by pointing, grabbing, and squealing that he wants everything in sight. Dennis cannot even totter about. He lies in a crib all day, kicking at the ceiling and screeching perpetual dissatisfaction with everything.

Such is the society in John's home. It cannot be called quiet, yet the youth has suffered from ennui. To relieve the tedium he occasionally "took a fall" out of Dennis or Thomas, but desisted from this on observing that such performances resulted in a visitation from the three-tailed cat that hangs behind the kitchen door. Lately he has confined his pugilistic attentions to the other cat.

John knew that there were other societies than the one of which he was a member. He had several times been on the streets, and had seen that they were filled with people and animals and choo-choo cars and cars that go flying with nothing at all to pull or push them. There were scores of wonders for him to look at, but the woman called "mamma" always held his hand and pulled him along, generally backward.

She was a good woman, but he thought her queer. Whenever John tried to get down the stairs and out of the house the woman was after him, dragging him back. He tried this, on an average, ten times an hour, for the last six months. Sometimes he received an application of the three-tailed cat for his pains; usually he got off with a scolding.

One thing that confirmed John in his high estimate of the attractions to be found out of doors was the fact that the man known as "papa" spent so much of his time there. He used to leave the house at 6 o'clock in the morning, and would not get back until 7 o'clock in the evening. He was jolly enough, but John didn't see enough of him.

The woman called "mamma" early last Saturday morning dressed John and Dennis and Thomas in their very best clothes and took them out for a walk on Twenty-fourth Street. Dennis was in a carriage, but Thomas and John had to walk.

The party reached 404 East Twenty-fourth Street about 8:30 o'clock. Just as they went in the man called "papa" came out. He had been paying a brief visit to his home after reporting for work. The woman called "mamma" was busy with Dennis and the carriage, and John darted away and ran after "papa" as fast as his little legs could carry him. Mamma" didn't discover his absence for ten minutes. Then she gave Dennis and Thomas in temporary charge of a neighbor and ran out on Twenty-fourth Street.

"Oh, have you seen my John?" she cried. "It's drowned or killed by the trolley cars he is!"

She ran down to the Twenty-third Street Ferry, asking the men she met, looking into basements, questioning children. Then she turned around and ran up Twenty-fourth Street to Madison Square.

She questioned men, women, and children, but could get no word indicating the whereabouts of John.

"He's followed his father to work," she said, and went to Altman's store on Sixth Avenue where her husband, Thomas Graney, is doing a job of roofing. The father had not seen John, and knew nothing about the child's having followed him.

Mrs. Graney went down Twenty-third Street from Sixth Avenue to the river, then returned to Sixth Avenue through Twenty-second Street. She stopped every policeman she met, and afterward visited the police stations in East Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fifth, and Fifty-first Streets, describing the child's physical appearance and dress accurately enough, but giving a misleading account of his moral character, which she for the first time rated very high. This kept her busy all day, and she was almost dead with fatigue when she went home at 6 o'clock to meet her husband.

Meanwhile little John Graney was enjoying life. He had trotted after his father all the way across from First Avenue to Sixth Avenue and then somehow had lost sight of his guide. But that he had not allowed to bother him. He soon found himself.

He did Sixth Avenue for a time, and became greatly interested in the elevated road. Presently he saw two nice-looking women go up the stairs at Twenty-third Street. They were well dressed, seemed good natured, and had a general air of prosperity that suggested pennies. John liked their appearance, and determined to adopt them. So he followed them up the stairs and through the gate on to the platform.

"Look at this little fellow," said one woman to the other; "who can he be? I don't see any one with him."

"Maybe he's the station master's boy," suggested the other. So they lifted John upon a bench and gave him some candy.

Presently the ticket chopper noticed John. He remembered having seen him with the well-dressed women, and his indignation at the latter was fired. He told the policeman on duty about the way the innocent cherub in pink frock and white lace and russet boots had been deserted.

"Who was the woman that brought you here?" asked the big policeman, stooping down.

"Mamma," said John, promptly.

"What a heartless thing!" said the policeman.

"Times are getting pretty rocky," remarked the ticket seller. He gave John a penny and the policeman gave him another, and then took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station. There his history as known to the ticket chopper was given to a sympathetic audience, which unanimously denounced the women for deserting John, and said many complimentary things about the boy himself. He was taken from the West Thirtieth Street Station to Police Headquarters, where his father found him sitting between two women shortly after 9 o'clock Saturday night. He had dined, and was thinking of retiring, but was persuaded to go home.

When he reached his house his mother was lamenting his loss to a gathering of neighbors.

"The best boy in New-York he was," she said; "never the least trouble, and now the trolley's got him."

Just then John entered. His mother glared at him. "You young limb!" she cried. "It's always trying to run away you are. If it wasn't for the neighbors here I'd beat you black and blue."

While a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was at John's home yesterday learning about his adventures John, who was barefooted and in good spirits, lost a penny, had two fights with the cat, made five breaks for liberty, and got two whippings.

But these trifles didn't bother him in the least.

**STORY OF A CLEAN NEWSBOY.**

**Streets Better than Uncongenial Home —Wants to be a Jockey.**

Leo Seiderman, thirteen years old, of 976 Third Avenue, was committed by Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in order that a story of unkind treatment at home could be investigated. The boy, who was unusually bright and neat in appearance, was found in City Hall Park Saturday by Agent King of the society, selling newspapers. He told King he had left his home because it was uncongenial, and he had determined to strike out for himself.

"Because I'm small is no reason why I can't keep clean," he said. "I don't sleep in lodging houses and cellars. I've got a furnished room. It isn't magnificent, but it's clean. I don't have much to do with the other newsboys. I was with the Frankfort Street crowd, but they were too tough and I dropped them."

Young Seiderman said he called on August Belmont Saturday and asked for a place in his stables so he might become a jockey, and Mr. Belmont had promised to let him know whether there was a vacancy.

A letter was found in Seiderman's pocket, written by A. Schaap, a missionary, asking his father to control his temper and not deal so harshly with his son. Seiderman said he had not seen his father, and consequently had not delivered the letter.

## ANGRY PELHAMVILLEITES

**THEIR POST OFFICE AND RAILROAD STATION STOLEN.**

**Pelham Heights, Incorporated as the Village of Pelham, Took Them Both by Having Their Names Changed to Pelham—Two Hundred Voters in Pelhamville and Scarcely Enough in Pelham to Fill the Village Offices.**

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 28.—The residents of the hamlet of Pelhamville, which lies between Mount Vernon and this village, are very angry. They say they have been duped and made a laughing stock of by the residents of Pelham Heights, the newly incorporated village of Pelham, that lies just across the tracks of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway from Pelhamville itself.

The residents of Pelhamville, among whom there are over 200 voters, are without a Post Office and without a railroad station. Post Office and station stand on the same sites as usual, but their names have been changed to Pelham, to conform with the name of the new village of Pelham, on Pelham Heights, in which there are about twenty voters. So there is no Pelhamville Post Office or Pelhamville railway station, though both are in the hamlet that for a long time has borne that name. All this has been brought about, residents of Pelhamville say, by those who quietly obtained the necessary legislation to incorporate Pelham—the smallest village in the State of New-York. They say also that they were used as cat's-paws to pull chestnuts out of the fire for their neighbors on the heights.

Pelham Heights, the home of Congressman Ben L. Fairchild, was incorporated last Spring through special legislation. It was a surprise to every one, for no one thought that wooded fields, in which there were only a few houses, were about to become a village bearing the historic name of Pelham. The thing was done, however, and the village had its election in due time. There are nearly enough offices for each voter in the village to have one. S. Cushman Caldwell was elected President. John F. Fairchild, Congressman Ben L. Fairchild's brother, was elected Treasurer. Ralph K. Hubbard, Howard Scribner, and G. C. Fletcher were elected Trustees.

The Fairchilds are large property owners in the new village.

The residents of Pelhamville were more astounded than any one else when Pelham Heights was incorporated under the name of Pelham. They were almost speechless when they saw the village across the railroad tracks organize its government. It then burst upon them with full force that the United States Government had changed the name of the Post Office that stands near the railway station from Pelhamville to Pelham.

But their cup of sorrow was not yet full, for the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company the other day took down the old signs bearing the word Pelhamville, and put in their places signs with the word "Pelham." Now persons wishing to visit Pelhamville must get off at Pelham, and those writing to friends in Pelhamville must address Pelham.

There really is no Pelhamville. It has been wiped out of existence.

It went around Pelhamville last Winter that the place was going to be incorporated. The hamlet is modest and unpretentious, but the idea of incorporation was pleasing. Then a suggestion arose from somewhere that it would be a good thing to have the name changed to Pelham. This idea also was pleasing, and when, later on, papers were circulated petitioning the United States Government to change the name of the Post Office to Pelham, and the railway company to change the name of the station to Pelham, almost every one in the village signed them.

Both requests were granted. Residents felt a new pride in their village, as it bore one of the oldest names in Westchester County, and they dreamed of incorporation, and many improvements that would be possible under a village government. Then came the cruel news that Pelham Heights had incorporated, leaving Pelhamville out in the cold, and, worst of all, had taken the name of Pelham.

Old residents, figuratively speaking, "kicked themselves" when they thought how they had helped change the name of the Post Office and the railway station by signing the petition. They wondered who started the idea of incorporating Pelhamville and put the petitions afloat. Some are bold enough now to announce that it was the residents of Pelham Heights. Others, however, differ from this opinion. They say that it was merely a fortuitous adjustment of circumstances that gave to the new Pelham the station and Post Office.

Frank Lyon, Frederick Puckhaber, M. J. Lynch, and a few other residents of Pelhamville refused to sign the petitions to change the name of the Post Office and railway station. They said that the old name was good enough for them and saw no sense in the change. They now make sarcastic remarks to their neighbors whose names went on the petitions.

Otto E. Stroetzel, President of the Citizens' League of the Town of Pelham, is circulating a petition with the idea of having Pelhamville incorporated. The 800 persons who live there are not very enthusiastic about incorporation. They feel that the place has lost its autonomy, now that Pelham, just next door, has incorporated and given its name to the Post Office and railway station. They are very, very sore and suspicious of all petitions, anyhow.

**The Strange Bird Is Dead.**

The strange bird presented by Capt. Taylor of the ship Iroquois to Director Smith of the Central Park Menagerie died Saturday night. It has not been ascertained yet what ornithological name should be applied to the bird.

## A POKER PARTY ARRESTED.

**Members of the Premier Social Club Arraigned for Gambling.**

Acting Captain Grant of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court seven members of the Premier Social Club, at Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue, whom he accused of being common gamblers. The prisoners were Mark Stifter, manager of the club, fifty-three years old, of 300 East Sixty-ninth Street; David W. Brown, forty-seven years old, of 173 East Eighty-sixth Street; Henry Hamert, twenty-nine years old, of 409 East Fifty-sixth Street; William Rahry, forty-two years old, of 206 East Ninetieth Street; Morris Moses, forty-two years old, of 375 East Ninetieth Street; John Harrison, thirty-three years old, of 134 East Sixty-eighth Street, and Louis Stark, twenty-five years old, of 223 East Eighty-sixth Street. All the prisoners were well-to-do business men in the Yorkville district. Among the exhibits in the case were 6,000 chips and 240 packs of cards.

Acting Captain Grant told Magistrate Wentworth that his attention was first called to the club by an anonymous letter from a man who complained that his son was gambling away all his money in the place. He said he called upon Manager Stifter and warned him not to permit any more card playing in the club, but the warning had no effect. He decided to raid the place, and about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning he sent a number of policemen to the clubrooms and the prisoners were caught at a card table. A number of others who were in the rooms but who were not playing were not molested. Acting Captain Grant said the club was ejected from quarters in Third Avenue, near Seventy-second Street, because of the gambling that was allowed.

The prisoners contended that the club was legally incorporated, and that simple card playing was permissible. They denied that they gambled.

Magistrate Wentworth discharged all but Manager Stifter, whom he paroled for examination this morning.

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# The Rare Good Fortune of Booby Baines. . . .

## By ANTHONY HOPE. . . .

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**PART I.**

Shallow people are apt to think that mere recreation and amusement are the principal ends of social meetings and social intercourse, and that when a man goes to a party he goes in the hope of enjoying himself, without ulterior objects. To have penetrated beneath this superficial judgment constituted, in a philosophical view, the chief distinction of Booby Baines. He perceived—or at least acted as if he perceived—that society was, when properly treated, at once the fairest and the most fruitful field for a young man's activity. Other men worked from ten to six, and played from six to midnight, or so much later as seemed good to them. Baines dallied with the hours of daylight, the scene of his dalliance being the offices of the Board of Trade, and toiled strenuously from dinner time till returning dawn. The hours were long, but the work was congenial, and it was done in the spirit of an enthusiast. To Baines an invitation to dinner was the voice of conscience, and a card for a reception the finger of duty. The flesh might be weary and desire might fail, but he went still to his long "at homes," and the dances followed after.

Such devotion did not go without its reward. If you stroke the most scornful cat with patience, in time the cat will purr. Baines stroked society, and in due course society purred. Thus it fell out that the Joe Baines of the little vicarage in Herefordshire, the Booby Baines of Rugby and Cambridge—for Rugby originated, and Cambridge, to its disgrace, adopted the ribald name—blossomed forth into the Mr. J. Addington Baines, a young man of infinite and graceful culture, highly regarded in drawing rooms, and possessed of an honored place in houses of high repute. Those who had not watched the process might be pardoned if they marveled at the result. The means were so simple, the product so magnificent. Mr. Baines's success illustrated to perfection the principle of the parsimony of nature.

As every evening, so this evening, he stood before his dressing table, tying his white tie, and revolving, as Homer says, many things in his heart. The thoughts came at random; first he admired the "sit" of his shirt, then the arch of his nose, then the curve of his chin; next he hummed a verse of French poetry and smiled at the recollection of M. Coquelin aine in his latest part; for Booby was a great Frenchman. In the middle of his amusement he caught sight of his money on the table, and was suddenly reminded that he was very hard up. He groaned against his dura noverca, the Board of Trade; gloves and coats, cabs and stalls, mount up; his country underpaid Booby Baines; he could hardly live on what he got. But his face brightened again; it was a pleasant house to which he was going. Mrs. Swayne perhaps hardly understood him, but one can be admired without being understood, and Addie Swayne, at all events, was a most attractive girl, full of esprit and espieglerie and many other charming importations. That was a thing to be considered. For Addie liked him very much, and he liked Addie very much, indeed, and Addie had £800 a year.

Now it chanced—for the luck of Mr. Baines was constant—that he could not have chosen a happier moment for paying his attention to Miss Swayne. For that rude old savant, Prof. Martin, had told her before dinner that Mr. Baines was no genius—he had put it even more bluntly—and that he was surprised at a girl of her good sense liking to talk to him. Accordingly, after dinner, Miss Swayne, moved half by pique, half by uneasiness, made room beside her on the sofa and began to question Mr. Baines, skillfully and delicately, hinting great admiration for him; and at last she said:

"Oh, you were at Rugby, were you? Mr. Caxton was there, too, wasn't he?"

"Mr. Caxton was there," answered Booby Baines.

"I suppose you got all the prizes at school, didn't you?" she asked.

"Well, no, I don't think I did," smiled Baines.

"Did Mr. Caxton get any?"

"Oh, yes. Caxton was the sort of fellow who would get prizes."

"Why didn't you, Mr. Baines?" pursued Addie, still smarting under the professor's outrageous observation.

"Well," said he, reflectively—because it was a thing which needed explanation—"I wouldn't restrict myself to the school subjects. I took a wider range."

Addie's face brightened. She shot a triumphant glance at the unconscious professor.

"You couldn't drudge, I expect," she said almost fondly.

"I suppose not. I went in for literature and so on."

"And were there no prizes for that sort of thing?"

"I—I don't remember, Miss Swayne. And then I think I developed rather late."

"Oh, yes, of course," she exclaimed, cheerfully. "When you went to Cambridge, you mean?"

Miss Swayne Made Room for Him.

"Yes—at least during the time there I formed my mind."

"And carried everything before you?"

"Oh, there were no examinations in my favorite subjects."

"How unfair!" cried Addie, indignantly.

"So I didn't do great things in the schools."

"I almost wish, Mr. Baines, that you could have cared about something they did examine in—just to show them what you could do, you know. But it was all right when you came to London?"

"When I came to London?"

"Yes; at the—what is it?—the civil service, you know."

"Oh, yes; I managed that, Miss Swayne. Last shot, though."

"Did you fail before then?" she asked.

"Oh, yes; twice. It was the stupidest sort of examination."

"Didn't they have any of your subjects there either?"

"Hardly likely," laughed Mr. Baines, with a shrug of his shoulders.

Addie Swayne glanced at the professor and then back at Mr. Baines's handsome profile.

"Well," said she, after this second glance, "I call it most awfully clever of you to get in in spite of having everything against you. But I should like everybody to know how clever you are."

"I'm afraid you're partial, Miss Swayne."

"Oh, no, I'm not. They will know some day, won't they?"

"Perhaps," smiled Baines, mysteriously.

"When it comes out," said she, with a bright glance.

"Hush! that's a secret."

"Have you got far in it?"

"Oh, no; nothing but just the idea."

"Won't you tell me what it's about?"

"I couldn't, indeed, unless—" Mr. Baines stopped. Addie blushed. There was a long pause. Then Addie observed, with some apparent irrelevance:

"I think Prof. Martin is a perfectly horrid old man."

"Why, you said you liked him on Tuesday!" exclaimed honest Baines.

"Oh, no, you must have mistaken me, Mr. Baines! I really—no, I really do not believe that he has a bath regularly."

Addington Baines laughed; but we may be allowed to regret this proof of the power of prejudice, for Prof. Martin not only had a bath, but painfully shampooed himself with an electric brush every morning of his life. It is very dangerous to offend young ladies; they so often say what they would like to be true, preferring a harmony of conception to a basis of fact.

It will be perceived that Baines and Addie Swayne were already on terms of some intimacy, inasmuch as she had been trusted with his great secret. To one other person only had this honor been accorded—the aforesaid Tom Caxton. But Tom knew more than Miss Swayne. He knew what it was to be called, and he had tried to understand what it was to be about. He had also in his heart prayed that it might never come into being at all, and had, most hypocritically, supported Baines's scruples concerning its publication. These scruples were due not to a doubt whether the work would be good enough for the public, but to a fear lest it should be too good. Publication seemed almost to stain the virgin innocence of Baines's genius, and he talked longingly of the superior delights of a private circulation among choice spirits. Caxton eagerly seconded the opinion, thinking that the

## ZULU TO BE A MISSIONARY.

### Grandson of an African Chieftain Will Try to Christianize His People.

John L. Dube, a native Zulu, has just arrived in this city from his African home and is staying temporarily at 690 Eighth Avenue. He is twenty-six years old and is the grandson of a chief of his tribe and a son of the first native preacher of Christianity in South Africa. Mr. Dube has come to this country to complete his theological studies so that he may enter the field as a missionary to his own people.

"My grandfather Dube," he said yesterday, "was one of the chiefs of the tribe under Chaka, the cruel head of the Zulu nation. I am told that my grandfather was very popular with his people, and that Chaka, on account of his extreme cruelty, was unpopular. In this way my ancestor incurred the enmity of his superior, and the latter plotted to kill him. Chaka called a meeting of his counselors and told them to propose some plan by which Dube could be done away with. It was finally determined that Dube should be invited to bring his young men and help build a fence around the chief's kraal. When the invitation was sent, my grandfather suspected nothing wrong, and, with his band of followers, went to the chief's habitation. He was received most cordially. After the work of making the inclosure had been begun, my grandfather and his men went into the bush to get more palms, when they were set upon by Chaka's warriors, who were lying in wait for them in ambush, and nearly all, including Dube, were slain.

"When the news that her husband had been killed reached my grandmother, she took my father, then a babe in arms, and fled with some of her most faithful people to Natal. It was just after the arrival of the Rev. John Lindley, the first missionary of the American Board to South Africa, that my grandmother reached Natal. Mr. Lindley was very kind to her, and she soon became interested in his work and was converted to Christianity. Overtures were made to my grandmother for her to return to her tribe, but she refused. Efforts were made to steal my father from her, for he was recognized as the future chief of the nation, and they said that my grandmother was making a Christian of him. As my father grew to manhood he became converted to Christianity. He, too, was offered the chieftaincy of the nation on the condition that he should give up his religion. This he would not do, even if he could be the King of all the tribes. He studied faithfully under the Rev. Mr. Lindley, and became the first Christian native preacher to the Zulus, and continued in that capacity, under the auspices of the American Board, until his death."

Mr. Dube said that he was sent to the mission school at Amanzimtote to be educated. He wished to become a preacher, and in 1887 came to America to study, and went to the school at Oberlin, Ohio. He remained there for six years, but was compelled to give up his studies temporarily, because of failing health. His health having been fully restored, he has returned to complete his studies. While in Africa, he opened a mission at Incwati, in the interior, and succeeded in raising funds to build a small church there. The chief of the tribe living there is Umquwe. He is friendly to Christianity, and, in fact, assisted in the building of the church.

"As to the political condition of South Africa," Mr. Dube continued, "it is very trying just now. There is at present a rising of the Matabeles, a part of the Zulu nation. This rising has been caused by the treatment given to the natives by the Dutch settlers. Cecil Rhodes and other officials of the South Africa Company may write to England and tell what good they are doing in opening the country to civilization, but we have found by fearful experience that they are trying to put all they can into their own pockets by swindling and plundering us. I am afraid that unless the company changes its method of treating the natives there will be war for many years to come. Already the other tribes are in sympathy with the Matabeles, although the latter are considered bad men. They are trying to defend their country from foreign oppressors who are robbing them on every hand."

## STATE COURTS.

### New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned until Monday, July 27, 1896.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Wednesday, July 1.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. No day calendar.

Wills for Probate—Jacob Frey, John L. Cavanagh, Matilda Hefferon, Elizabeth Topp, John Holmes, Michael Murphy, Catharine Ludwig, Orphy B. Totten, Mary Fox, at 10:30 A. M. Marca Valissier, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.

Case on. No. 1097—Will of Mary F. Baker, at 10:30 A. M. 1180—Will of David Aaron, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

### Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.

Wendell vs. Wellwood—Clifford W. Hartridge. New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Wilson—William C. Arnold. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Henderson—Charles Ingersoll. Clark vs. Hagan—William C. Freed. Bernard vs. Germicide Company—Delano C. Calvin.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

Matter of Stevenson—Edward D. O'Brien. Matter of Schmid—Harold M. Smith. Pretefield vs. Lawrence—Arthur Berry. Seeger vs. McKinley—George C. Austin.

### Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.

Morris Bergen vs. Becky Kurinsky et al.—John J. Breen.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

Peter Schmidt vs. The Old Times Distillery Company—George H. De Leon.

### Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The Wills of Edward Moore, Catharine Donohue, Helena Francis Palmer, Eliza Harrison, Jane L. Jackson, Thekla Matthey, Ulrich Matthey, Mary Bronard, Edmund A. Willoughby, Louise Luhrs Nicholaus Schnebel, and Emilie Meyer. The accounting of estates of Heinrich Uhte and Rufus A. Palmer, as administration of Chester I. Folance. The inventory of James Leddy.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 39—Will of Ellen Rogers. No. 49—Will of Joanna M. Gargan.

### A Blessing in Disguise.

From Harlem Life.

Mr. Prosy—I think Dolly Westend is terribly rude. I was telling her one of my best stories this afternoon and she fell asleep.

Miss Frank—That's strange! She told me yesterday that she was troubled with insomnia.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—DAVID F. CASEY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. PARRAGA, FERDINAND M. THIEROT, as executor of the will of MARIE T. MARCH, and FRANCES A. WHIPPLE, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, June 17th, 1896.

JOHN WHALEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, New-York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph L. Parraga: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of June, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said city. Dated New-York, June 20th, 1896.

JOHN WHALEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. je22-2aw6wM&W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against AUGUSTUS F. BRABANT, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the name of "AUGUSTUS F. BRABANT," that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Augustus F. Brabant, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, William R. Baird, Room 75, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 26th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1896.

CLARENCE L. BURGER, Assignee.
WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Assignee, 271 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. je-law6wM

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Place of trial.—City and County of New-York.—HENRIETTA BLAIR, Jane Case, Mary C. Martelle, Susan H. Stearns, Adeline Underwood, Ida D. Weaver, Florence L. Matterson, Alice M. Hubbard, Elizabeth R. Hosmer, Frank C. Blair, George E. Blair, William G. Blair, Angeline L. Vincent, and Frances Mary Harris, plaintiffs, against JAMES L. NEWTON, George H. Newton, individually and as guardian of James L. Newton, Lucy Ladd, Florence S. Blair, Emily E. Blair, Hattie V. Blair, Edward Hubbard Joseph J. Matterson, Henry Spring and Sybil Spring, his wife; Walker B. Vincent, Charles A. Weaver, George W. Forbes and Juliet Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes and Maggie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emery Forbes, Elon H. Stearns, Charles B. Underwood, James N. Case, Elliott L. Gifford and Helen Gifford, his wife; Albert Harris, John H. Newton, Elizabeth Crandall and Isaac Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, William P. Newton and Emily Newton, his wife; Frank Newton and Frances Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, William A. Doubleday, Edgar H. Doubleday and Lydia Doubleday, his wife; Alice Newton, Richard Eugene Jackson, Horace S. Newman and Annie R. Newman, his wife; Helen Harriet Newman, Mary Newman Parker and Aaron F. Parker, her husband; George Forbes Newman, and the children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of Mehitable Sprague, deceased, and their husbands and wives, if any, and the widows and surviving husbands and wives, if any, of the deceased children, descendants, heirs at law, and devisees of said Mehitable Sprague being a deceased sister of Daniel L. Newton, father of Katherine L. Youmans, deceased, who died intestate, and who was seized and possessed of the real estate in the State of New-York sought to be partitioned in this action; and James Sprague, Daniel Sprague, Harriet Sprague, Lucy Sprague, and Elizabeth Sprague, if living, said James, Daniel, Harriet, Lucy, and Elizabeth being alleged to be children of said Mehitable Sprague, deceased, and the respective wives and husbands of said alleged children of Mehitable Sprague, and the children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law, surviving husbands and widows of said James Sprague, Daniel Sprague, Harriet Sprague, Lucy Sprague, and Elizabeth Sprague, if any of said last-named five persons be deceased, the real children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of said Mehitable Sprague, and their names and their wives and husbands, widows or surviving husbands of them or any of them, if any, and their names being unknown to plaintiffs: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 15th day of May, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, the object of this action is to procure the partition and sale of a lot of land in the City of New-York, whereof said Katherine L. Youmans died seized, situate on the east side of the Boulevard, commencing one hundred and forty-nine feet and eleven inches south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, thence running east forty-nine feet eleven and one-half inches, thence southerly along the westerly side of Diagonal Avenue seventy-seven feet one and seven-eighth inches, thence west thirty-nine feet four and three-eighth inches, and thence north twenty-five feet to the point of beginning, together with all interest which said Katherine L. Youmans in and to Diagonal Avenue to the centre thereof in front of said lot, and also to procure the partition and sale of five lots in said City of New-York, whereof said Katherine L. Youmans died seized, on the southwesterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, extending one hundred and fifty feet on said street, thence running southerly one hundred feet and eleven inches, thence easterly fifty feet, thence northerly twenty-five feet two and three-quarter inches, thence easterly one hundred feet to Eighth Avenue, thence northerly seventy-five feet eight and a quarter inches.—Dated New-York, May 20, 1896.

TAYLOR & PARKER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, New-York City. my25-1aw6wm

### TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

**1,269 Broadway.** 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

BABCOCK, SUSAN A.—The people of the State of New-York by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH A. BABCOCK and James P. Babcock send greeting: Whereas, Margaret A. Johnston of New-Brighton, Staten Island, hath lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of October, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of SUSAN A. BABCOCK, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
Supplemental citation.
(Signed) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
my25-1aw6wM

BAMMANN, JOHN D.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Sophie Schlereck, Johann Friedrich Bammann, Catharine Muller, and Anna Eckhoff, all of full age, and to Johann Heinrich Bammann, Johann Friedrich Bammann, and Anna Sophia Bammann, infants, respectively, under the age of fourteen years, send greeting:

Whereas Peter Frederick Bammann of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighth day of April, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard B. Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 3d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
je8-1aw6wM&jy20

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1896. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, Executors. W. KINTZING POST, Atty. for Executors, 120 Broadway.

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor; WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Souther, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-1aw6mM

GRAYDON, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. GRAYDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. HENRY H. MAN, Executor. DUANE P. COFFIN, Attorney for Executor, 32 Wall Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE, also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Powel S. Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-1aw6mM

IVISON, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Betsey Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, Charles Ivison, John V. Ivison, Sarah Ivison, Hiram Ivison, Emma Ivison, J. Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammer, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, James Graham Parsons, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, send greeting:

Whereas, David B. Ivison of Rutherford, New-Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM IVISON, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JEMISON, ELBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELBERT S. JEMISON, late of the State of Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1896. LOUISA A. JEMISON, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad St., New-York City. je8-1aw6mM

JOURNEAY, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, late of said city and county, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January 3rd, 1896. HENRY P. HAVENS, HENRY N. TIFFT, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. f3-1aw6mM

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Seabury & Pickford, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1896. BARBARA RANDER, Administratrix. SEABURY & PICKFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja20-1aw6mM

MURRAY, JULIA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Lyons and Peter Murray send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Kean of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, 1889, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JULIA MURRAY, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
Supplemental citation.
(Signed) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
my25-1aw6wM

ODELL, ANN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN M. ODELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, 1896. GEO. W. McADAM, Executor. ALBERT J. APPELL, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers St., City. mh9-1aw6mM

PIKE, SYLVESTER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYLVESTER M. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, administratrix, at the office of Thos. S. Mount, her attorney, at his place of transacting business, at Stony Brook, Suffolk County, New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. SARAH M. HOGAN, Administratrix. THOS. S. MOUNT, Attorney, Stony Brook, Suffolk Co., N. Y. ap20-1aw6mM

SCHAPPERT, ANTON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON SCHAPPERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at the place of transacting business at the residence of Mary K. Norz, executrix, at 1,241 Westchester Avenue, corner Intervale Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of April, 1896. KATHARINA E. HURLBUT, MARY K. NORZ, Executrices. CHARLES GOELLER, Attorney for Executrices, 99 and office address 99 Nassau Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

SHEFFIELD, CHARLES JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the Windsor Hotel, No. 571 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of February, 1896. LAURA B. SHEFFIELD, Administratrix. BOARDMAN & CHILDS, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Broadway, New-York City. f10-1aw6mM

SIMPSON, GEORGE L.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas Simpson, William Simpson, John Simpson, Robert A. Simpson, Mary Ann McGarigle, Frederick Estabrook Simpson, Mary Amelia Simpson, Harriet Maud Simpson, George Burpee Simpson, and Isabella Simpson, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary E. Simpson of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-second day of May, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of GEORGE L. SIMPSON, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
je8-1aw6wM

### TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

**1,269 Broadway.** 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

**BOSTON, WORCESTER,**
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts,
VIA **NORWICH LINE.**
Steamers CITY OF LOWELL & CITY OF WORCESTER leave Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M., except Sunday.
FINE ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

**Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.**
DAILY, **(EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)**
Leaves Desbrosses St. 8:15; Sat's 1:45 P. M. Leaves West 22d St. 3:30; Sat's, 2:30, connecting at CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, NEW-HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Catskill Evening Line from foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M.; and West 130th St., 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodation for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

**NEW-HAVEN.**—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 8 A. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

### FALL RIVER LINE.

For BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore Points.

DOUBLE SERVICE. Steamers PRISCILLA, PURITAN, PLYMOUTH, and PILGRIM in commission. A fine Orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., at

**5:30 P. M.,** week days and Sundays for Fall River direct, connecting with express trains due Boston 7:00 and 8:00 A. M. This steamer touches at Newport Monday mornings only at 8:15.

**6:30 P. M.,** week days only for Newport and Fall River, due Newport 4:00 A. M., leave Newport 6:00 A. M., due Fall River 7:00 A. M., connecting with express train due Boston 9:15.

Address, with 2c. postage, P. O. Box 452, N. Y. City, for folder containing full time table and list of Summer literature.

### Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
**"NEW-YORK"** and **"ALBANY,"**
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "

**1:00 P. M.**—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

**1:00 P. M.**—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

**1:40 P. M.**—Saturdays only. Saratoga, Lake George, and Catskill Mountains Limited. Buffet drawing-room only. Arrives Albany 4:30, Saratoga 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

**STONINGTON LINE** for Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36, N. R., daily, at 6 P. M.

### Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Shady Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 1338 St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS, FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

**FROM NEW-YORK.**
**SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.**
**FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.**
I. cab., $90 & upward; II. cab., $60; round trip, $110.
Spree, Tu., Je 30, 10 AM|Trave, Tu., Jy 21, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM|Spree, Tu., Jy 28, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Jy 14, 10 AM|Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 AM
**CHERBOURG, BREMEN.**
Saale, Sat., Jy 11, 10 AM|Aller, Sat., Jy 25, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.
**MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.**
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, July 4, 10 AM|Kaiser, July 25, 10 AM
Ems, July 11, 10 AM|Werra, Aug. 8, 10 AM
**OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agents, Bowling Green.**
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

### HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, July 2, 5 AM|Victoria, July 16, 7 AM
Normannia, Jy 9, 10 AM|Bismarck, Jy 23, 10 AM
I. Cab., $100 and upward; II. Cab., $60 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Fare of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS, 4½ h.
**HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,**
**37 Broadway, New-York.**

### American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL .....July 1|ST. LOUIS.....July 15
PARIS.....July 8|PARIS.....July 22
NEW-YORK.....July 8|NEW-YORK.....July 29

### Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, July 1, 2 PM|Southwark, Jy 15, 1:30 PM
Westerl'd, July 8, Noon|Berlin, July 22, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

### CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, July 4, 10 AM|Lucania, Aug. 1, 10 AM
Etruria, July 11, 2 PM|Etruria, Aug. 8, 2 PM
Campania, July 18, 10 AM|Campania, Aug. 15, 9 AM
Umbria, July 25, 2 PM|Umbria, Aug. 22, M
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
**EXTRA SAILING.**
AURANIA.....Tuesday, July 7, 2 P. M.
From Allan-State Line Pier, foot of West 21st St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

### ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
**FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.**
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
**S. S. City of Rome,** July 4 and Sept. 5.
Cabin, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
Ethiopia .....July 11|Circassia .....July 25
Furnessia .....July 18|Anchoria .....Aug. 8
Cabin passage, $50 and upwards.
Second Cabin, $30 and $35. Steerage, $24.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

### FRENCH LINE.

**COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.**
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebœuf, Sat., July 4, 6 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 11, M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

### EUROPE

**Special Vacation Parties,** including All Traveling Expenses, from **New-York** by Cunard Line SS. **"Aurania,"** July 7th; and from **Boston** by Cunard Line SS. **"Scythia,"** July 4th. Six and 7½ days. **Round-the-World Parties,** Sept. 14th, Oct. 8th, 17th. **Japan and China Party,** Oct. 12th. Descriptive Programmes free.

### THOS. COOK & SON,

**261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.**

**ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW**
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOBILE.....July 4, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
**NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,**
General Agents,
Washington Building, No. 1 Bro'dway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 39 N.R., foot W. Houston St.

### WHITE STAR LINE.